FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PREVIEW OF COOPERATION PRIOR TO MOSCOW SUMMIT

Coordinating Economic Plans

LD090236 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2020 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From the "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program presented by Ilona Bakanyai]

[Excerpt] Nowadays in Moscow's CEMA palace one often hears that the focal point of the forthcoming summit meeting of the leaders of the socialist countries will be the development of the member-states' cooperation and the deepening of integration. The basis of cooperation is the coordination of the national economy plans. We asked (Pavel Bagudjin), head of the Secretariat's department dealing with economic issues, to tell us what tasks the CEMA organs are solving today for the coordination of the member-states' plan concepts up to 1990:

[Begin recording] [(Bagudjin), in Russian with superimposed translation] Plan coordination is being carried out in two stages: By the middle of this year -- in the third quarter at the latest -- the preliminary consultations of the ministries and planning offices will have ended. By the third quarter of next year coordinated concepts will have been formulated with the participation of the member-countries' planning organs, and they will be summed up in a document. Naturally, it is not only a question of agreement on mutual deliveries, which formed the backbone of cooperation in earlier periods.

Today the emphasis in trade within CEMA has shifted to cooperation in the basic areas of material production. Therefore in the process of plan coordination, great emphasis is given to -- or we could say an important role is played by -- specialization and joint ventures within the individual branches, that is, by scientific-technical cooperation. We devote great attention to specialization in individual countries, which represents an important element of the socialist international division of labor. This is because the member-countries have arrived at the conviction that further development of their economic relations and growth of mutual trade is only conceivable with this kind of joining of forces. The partners' system of mutual relations is contained in the coordination of plans, which includes the structure of goods exchange turnover, the quantity of the most important products to be delivered to one another, and reciprocal payment conditions, since every country is concerned that its deliveries and payments balance should be balanced.

[Baranyai] The development of the national economies, the changes taking place in the world economy, and the deepening of CEMA cooperation brought with them the fixing of programs of objectives for the long term -- for 10-20 years. What new elements does this bring to the coordination of plans?

[Bagudjin] At present the first phase of the (?five) current long-term cooperation programs are approaching completion. For this, some 230 agreements had to be prepared, and the member-countries have already signed some 200 agreements -- that is, they have created organizational conditions for the work. In fact, practical implementation is only just beginning. The signed agreements lay down precisely which country supplies what and how much and how quickly the joint investments planned on the territory of individual countries are to be realized. An especially important program of objectives for the member-countries is the one that relates to the energy providers and raw materials. This embraces electric energy, coal mining, iron and metallurgy, and the petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries, as well as activities connected with a series of other branches.

CEMA's complex program already contains the basis of this. Now the CEMA member-states are working on complex supplementary measures to extend the cooperation in this field until the year 2000.

Cooperation, Development

LD101806 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 10 June (PAP) -- The Moscow summit economic conference of the CMEA is scheduled for mid-June and meant to outline a new step in the economic integration of the socialist countries. The definition of methods and directions for an intensification of the economic cooperation among the CMEA members and the organization's development will be an important objective of the conference.

The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance has turned 35 and is one of the world's most quickly developing groupings. The CMEA countries' produced national income grew over 8 times during the years 1950-1982, while that of the EEC countries -- 3.5 times. The industrial outputs increased respectively: 13.2 and 3.7 times, and agricultural production -- 2.5, and twofold.

In the beginning, the CMEA cooperation was limited to a commodity exchange alone, while today, the best word for it is integration that keeps progressing and penetrating deeper into various areas of economic life. This change in the nature of the cooperation would have been impossible without the progress made by the community as a whole and individually by each of the CMEA states.

To reach a high level of socio-economic development requires a steady cooperation growth, seeking of new, more efficient cooperation methods, and a coordination of the member-countries' economic policies as a general strategic line of cooperation and a basis for the coordination of national economic plans.

The division of labour is, among other things, one of the manifestations of the socialist states' cooperation and is reflected by bilateral, and increasingly often, multilateral agreements covering cooperation and specialization.

Closer coordination of activities and research by scientists from the socialist countries, the practical applicaiton of new technologies, and joint undertakings to secure smooth inflow of intermediate and raw materials should be regarded as tasks of equal significance.

Economic Strategy

LD102147 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] An economic conference of the CEMA member-countries is to be held in Moscow next week at the summit level. The following commentary by Eva Sanderova, an editor, is devoted to this event of prime significance:

The convening of this conference itself has meant a substantial contribution for the CEMA countries. During preparations for holding it, economic thinking has been revived in the member-countries, directives of the party congresses on the intensification of the economy have been set in concrete, and the stands and forces of individual countries have been unified further.

Numerous analyses, balance sheets, prospects, and calculations of both the strong and weak spots of integration have preceded it. The overall balance sheets provide a picture of a crisis-free upward development of the community during past years. The CEMA states, where 10 percent of the world population lives today, create one-fourth of the world's national income, one-third of the industrial, and one-fifth of the agricultural output. During the recent period, their economies have not only overcome difficulties caused by the rapid worsening of the world markets, discrimination on the party of the United States, and the growing aggressiveness of imperialism; but, moreover, they have been expanding at a faster pace than the economies of the industrially advanced capitalist states.

This is borne out by the fact that during the past 3 years, so difficult for the entire world economy, the industrial output in the CEMA countries grew by more than 9 percent while in the West the industrial output declined.

From the existing balance sheet of the socialist countries, there also flow outlooks for the future. They proceed from the fact that national economies have attained such a level that the task of switching them along the road of intensification has become the most urgent necessity. This brief statement, however, contains an endless number of new and complicated tasks, as has also been reflected in broad debates prior to the summit meeting. Out of all considerations and views, two directions in particular have thus come into the fore, directions that are the most essential for the joint economic strategy.

The first of them can illustrate the calculation dealing with energy conservation. It shows that if the CEMA countries saved only 1 percent of their annual energy consumption, annually they would gain 25 million metric tons of standard fuel, worth in terms of current world prices approximately $350 million. Something similar also applies to other resources. To make better use of the enormous means the socialist countries have already accumulated and to intensify conservation is, therefore, one of the key conditions of further progress.

The second, but no less fundamental, condition has become the acceleration of scientific and technological development. The CEMA countries have at their disposal one-third of the world's scientific and technological potential. The issue, however, is to put it into practice extensively and readily, from both the viewpoint of the growth of labor productivity -- this main lever of economic progress -- as well as because international development also demands the strengthening of independence from frequently unreliable supplies of Western technology, and reinforcement of collective economic self-sufficiency of the socialist countries.

All the experience show that the CEMA countries have always found an answer to even the most complicated contemporary demands. The forthcoming economic conference at the summit level undoubtedly will provide fresh impetus to the intensification of the international socialist division of labor, the coordination of the member-countries' economic policy, and the search for more effective tools for (?promoting) the activity of this large international collective.

I have mentioned some calculations preceding the Moscow meeting. One of them will facilitate the switching of the economies along the intensive road of development so that in the near future the annual growth of the national incomes of the CEMA countries will increase to a level between 5 and 7 percent. The rate anticipated by advanced capitalist countries, which are now slowly extricating from the prolonged economic crisis, is thus exceeded two or even threefold.

LONDON SUMMIT COVERS UP CAPITALIST DISAGREEMENTS

AU101339 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Tirana June 10 (ATA) -- The London high-level meeting of the 7 main industrialized capitalist countries concluded. As it was expected, the meeting provided no answer to any of the problems of the economic crisis that has gripped the capitalist countries and tried to cover up the inter-capitalist disagreements without smoothing them out. The Western leaders tried to present a tableau of harmony but the officials reported that President Reagan faced a strong criticism with regard to the U.S. high interest rates. The disagreements came out more openly in the meeting of finance ministers, where the partners of the United States accused the American Administration of damaging the economy of their countries through the policy of the huge budget deficits and high interest rates. But Washington made once again clear that it does not take into account the criticism of its partners. As far as the sharp economic problems confronting the capitalist world today are concerned, the meeting was limited as usual to slogans used before in the other summits of this nature. The demagogical promises for "aid" to the underdeveloped countries, which are deep in debts, for "curbing" unemployment etc. were not missing. Such formulas and promises have been made each year but they have not taken the capitalist world out of the crisis and have not stopped the worsening of the living standard of the broad working masses.

Regarding the East-West relations, the "declaration" [of] the meeting stressed the need for the "extension of the political dialogue with the Soviet Union, alongside the continuous efforts for the strengthening of military potential".

CONDOLENCES ON EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER'S DEATH

Alia Sends Message

AU070849 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Tirana, June 7 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of condolences to the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak: "We regretfully learned the news on the death of the premier of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. On behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Albanian Government and on my behalf, I extend to you, the Egyptian people, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the family of the late our sincere condolences".

Officials Visit Embassy

AU071927 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Reis Malile, foreign minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; and Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, went to the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt and extended condolences to 'Abd Ahmad al-Maraghi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the death of the prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, in the name of Albanian people and government.

YUGOSLAV LAW AMENDMENTS AID FOREIGN INVESTMENT

AU101357 Tirana ATA in English 1010 GMT 10 Jun 84

["The Penetration of Foreign Capital in Yugoslavia Grows -- Constant Price Rises" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 10 (ATA) -- As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, the existing federative law on the investments of foreign capital in Yugoslavia will undergo other amendments with the aim of urgent the increase of these investments. [sentence as received] According to the agency, the Belgrade weekly, NIN pointed out that the amendments which are being prepared for the law will help make easier the realisation of agreements on the joint economic enterprises in Yugoslavia with the participation of foreign capital. This law has been amended several times so far, the above mentioned magazine said, and stressed that the time has come "to eliminate the obstacles of this kind of collaboration".

After mentioning that nearly 200 agreements have been signed so far between the foreign partners and Yugoslav enterprises on joint enterprises, NIN stressed that the value of the capital envisaged in these agreements must increase. It admitted that the amendments in the present law on foreign investments must leave more space to the partners for manoeuvring in the joint enterprises so that agreements on credits for new investments are reached. To this end, according to the magazine, the procedures of the endorsement of the agreements on these enterprises will be trimmed considerably, the profits that will be ensured by the foreign partners from their investments will be defined in a more specific way and the participation of foreign partners in the adoption of decision with regard to the agreements signed on joint enterprises will be guaranteed.

TANJUG reports also that last month the price of retail goods in Yugoslavia rose averagely 2.2 per cent as compared with April. According to official statistics, the highest price rise was registered in the agricultural products, the prices of which jumped 5.9 per cent. As a result of the constant price rise, during the May 1983 - May 1984 period inflation reached 51.3 per cent.

GUYANA'S PRESIDENT BURNHAM CONTINUES VISIT

Meets With Zhivkov

AU071920 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 7 Jun 84

["Bulgaria-Guyana: In the Name of Peace and Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 7 /BTA/ -- Bilateral cooperation and some international situation problems were discussed at the formal talks starting here today between Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr Lyndon Forbes Sampson Burnham, the president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The two state leaders explained their countries' foreign political stands which were on many points similar, close or identical.

Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out that the only ones to blame for the present explosion-prone situation in the world are the aggressive forces striving after imperialist hegemony over the world. Dwelling on the unbridled course towards rearmament especially in the nuclear sphere adopted by the West and on the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in some Western European countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that a possible nuclear conflict in Europe would affect not only the fighting but all countries on the planet.

On the part of Guyana stress was laid on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. Mr Forbes Burnham expressed concern with the attempts by the imperialist forces to exert pressure on those countries in that region which are following their own path of political and economic development.

The two sides underlined the need for further activating of the peoples' struggle for peace, against the nuclear threat and the arms race, for far-ranging international cooperation.

A desire was expressed to extend and deepen the two countries' cooperation in all spheres of life. The talks which proceeded in a friendly spirit were attended by the following on the Bulgarian side: Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Yaroslav Radev, vice president of the State Council, Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, Mr Radoy Popivanov, minister of people's health. Guyana's side was represented by Mr Rashleigh Jackson, minister of foreign affairs and Mr Richard Van West-Charles, minister of health and social care.

[Reporting on the visit by Guyana's Forbes Burnham, Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 7 June adds: "Mr Lyndon Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and the officials accompanying him, also visited today Sofia's Kliment Voroshilov electrical equipment combine, where they were briefed on the successes of the working collective."]

Visits Varna Okrug

AU090750 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Forbes Burnham, president of Guyana, arrived in Varna. Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; and other officials from Varna Okrug and city welcomed the high-ranking guests.

Comrade Petur Mladenov; Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; members of the government; and the two countries' ambassadors -- Dimitur Traykov and Nathaniel Chan -- are part of the official delegation visiting Varna Okrug.

Khristo Toshkov, chairman of the Varna City People's Council Executive Committee, presented the keys of the city and the honorary badge of Varna to the guest of honor.

The two leaders visited the Institute of Naval Hydrodynamics. Engineer (Petur Bogdanov), meritorious scientist and manager of the institute, described the institute's great scientific-technical successes, which have won international recognition and have been achieved within a short time by the workers collective. Some of the experimental equipment were demonstrated which are of particular importance for increasing the quality of the ships being built and for navigational safety.

Engineer Yordan Dechev, director general of the Shipbuilding State Economic Trust, briefed the guests of honor on the development and future prospects of the Bulgarian shipbuilding industry. The visitors from the Cooperative Republic of Guyana showed great interest in the organization of work aimed at improving production quality and in the achievements in the struggle for high quality and competitiveness of the ships built in Bulgaria.

We admire the great progress achieved in the Bulgarian shipbuilding industry, Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, exclaimed. This is certainly due to the correct party leadership and to the efficient and highly professional qualifications and excellent technical training of cadres, he added.

Khristo Toshkov, mayor of Varna, gave an official dinner in honor of the guests -- Forbes Burnham, president of Guyana, and his wife Viola Burnham -- at the Varna VIP Hotel in the Druzhba summer resort.

Official Dinner

AU090751 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Khristo Toshkov, mayor of Varna, gave an official dinner at the Varna VIP Hotel in honor of Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, who is paying an official visit to our country.

The dinner was attended by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, leaders of the Varna Okrug and city, and the officials accompanying the president of Guyana.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Visits Tolbukhin Okrug

AU091400 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, is visiting Tolbukhin Okrug today. He is accompanied by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Radoslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council; and other official.

Comrade Forbes Burnham was greeted by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin Okrug BCP Committee; Kostadin Stanev, chairman of the Tolbukhin Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; and other local leaders.

Comrade Forbes Burnham visited the Dobruja research institute for wheat and sunflower experimentation in General Toshevo village where young girls in national costumes presented him with bread and salt, the traditional Bulgarian welcoming gifts.

Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin Okrug BCP Committee, briefed the high-ranking guest on the socioeconomic development of the okrug.

Condemns U.S. Aggression

AU091950 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Varna, June 9 (BTA) -- Our home and foreign policy is anti-imperialist in conviction and ideology, said today Mr Forbes Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana at a press conference here.

He defined the establishment of socialism and social justice as a principal task of the internal policy. He added that Guyana's foreign political course is built upon an active positive non-alignment. Guyana's president stood for further extending of the relations with the socialist countries. Giving an answer to a question posed to him he sharply condemned the U.S. aggression in Grenada, stood against the imperialist interference with the internal affairs of the countries of Central America and with the internal affairs of the independent states. In this connection Mr Forbes Burnham sharply condemned the false thesis for the so-called communist intervention in the region of Central America which is circulated in the West. Guyana's president expressed satisfaction with the friendly atmosphere in which his visit to Bulgaria is proceeding. He said that in his talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov there were found close or common stands on the questions related to preserving peace in the world.

The high Guyana guest stood for further extending of the two countries and peoples' relations. He said that Guyana's natural wealth and Bulgaria's economic potential create prerequisites for useful cooperation. He stressed that new initiatives have been launched for further extending the two countries' relations in all spheres of ! fe.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES INDIAN CP LEADER ON AWARD

AU071738 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Chandra Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India [CPI]:

Dearest Comrade Rao:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of all Bulgarian Communists, and on my own behalf, I would like most sincerely to congratulate you on your 70th birthday and on your award with the highest Bulgarian decoration -- the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

The Communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria know you as a long-standing leader of the CPI and as an outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, as an indefatigable champion of the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

In you we ardently greet a consistent internationalist, Marxist-Leninist, and enthusiastic fighter for the consolidation and expansion of the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the CPI in the interest of our joint struggle devoted to peace, democracy, socialism, friendship, and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of India, between the Bulgarian and Indian peoples.

On the occasion of your birthday I wish you with all my heart, dearest Comrade Rao, vigorous health and great, new successes in your highly responsible work at the head of the CPI, as well as in the struggle for the triumph of the glorious communist ideal.

STANKO TODOROV RETURNS FROM BELGIUM 9 June

AU091931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, which visited Belgium at the invitation of the Belgian Parliament, has returned to our country. Comrade Stanko Todorov and those accompanying him were greeted at the airport by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly and by the deputy minister of foreign affairs.

THAI PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS

AU092001 Sofia BTA in English 1925 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA) -- A parliamentary delegation of Thailand, led by Mr. Kriangsak Chamanan, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs with the parliament of Thailand and leader of the National Democratic Party, paid a visit to Bulgaria from June 4 through 9th, at the invitation of the National Assembly.

The delegation was received by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. They had talks with Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, chairman of the Standing Committee for Foreign Policy with the National Assembly. The delegation had a meeting with Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Discussed were the prospects for developing Bulgaria and Thailand's relations in the sphere of trade, economy, culture and tourism.

Today the guests left Bulgaria.

YORDANOV RECEIVES USSR VOLUNTARY ARMY GROUP

AU071946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] On 7 June, at the Council of Ministers, Comrade Georgi Yordanov received the delegation of the USSR Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy, led by Admiral Georgiy Yegorov, chairman of the organization's Central Committee. The delegation is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Organization for Facilitating Defense [Organizatsia Za Sudeystvie Naotbranata].

USSR'S PASTUKHOV MEETS WITH YORDANOV 8 JUNE

AU082004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Georgi Yordanov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the Committee for Culture, received on 8 June Boris Pastukhov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade. During a comradely talk they discussed questions concerning further cooperation between the two fraternal socialist countries in the field of printing plants, and the book trade.

BALEV RECEIVES KOMI ASSR DELEGATION HEAD

AU081648 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jun 84 p 2

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Komi ASSR, headed by Ivan Morozov, first secretary of the Komi Obkom, visited our country from 29 May through 2 June 1984 at the invitation of the friendly Lovech Okrug.

Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Ivan Morozov, leader of the Komi delegation. They held a talk which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. The meeting was attended by Petur Balevski, first secretary of the Lovech Okrug BCP Committee.

CCSR INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU071523 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 June 84 p 8

[Text] Vratislav Vajnar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of the interior, has arrived in our country to pay a friendly visit at the invitation of Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of the interior.

At Sofia airport the guest was welcomed by Dimitur Stoyanov, by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department, and by deputy ministers.

Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador estraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Bulgaria, was also among those present at the airport.

THOUSANDS ATTEND YUGOSLAV FRIENDSHIP RALLY

AU061124 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Blagoevgrad, 3 June (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent's report) -- A traditional Bulgarian-Yugoslav friendship rally was held in Blagoevgrad today under the slogan: "Peace, fraternity, and socialism." It was attended by citizens of the Blagoevgrad and Stip municipalities.

Vasil Poptodorov, first secretary of the Blagoevgrad municipal BCP committee, and Dr Bogolyub Yovev -- chairmen of the friendship rally committees -- addressed the thousands of participants in the border meeting with greetings speeches.

Professional and amateur artists groups, and individual performers from both countries presented a varied concert program.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ACTS ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU082000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The Council of Ministers today discussed the results of the fulfillment of the uniform plan for the country's socioeconomic development during the first 5 months of the year and the achievement of criteria established during the national conference in October 1981. Preliminary data indicate that the 5-month plan has been fulfilled and overfulfilled according to the basic indexes. Nevertheless, it was stated that the opportunities for more intensified national economic development are not being adequately used in all places.

Measures were adopted to ensure the total implementation of the 6-month plan and of the annual plan. The leading bodies of ministries and other departments, as well as the people's councils executive committees, economic organizations, and enterprises were urged to fully accomplish their work in connection with the comprehensive application of the economic mechanism. The National Agro-Industrial Union, the okrug people's councils executive committees, and all ministries and economic organizations were assigned the task of ensuring the necessary preparatory and organizational measures for the most prompt collection of the harvest.

The Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Trade Unions adopted a joint decision for amendments and addenda to certain documents connected with the implementation of the decision on further implementing the December program for the improvement for the people's living standard.

ZHIVKOV, OTHERS ATTEND PARTISAN COMMEMORATION

AU091930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] A festive meeting was held tonight in the Zherkovo area near Sofia to commemmorate the participants in the partisan movement and in the Fatherland War. All those present cordially welcomed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and an honorary guard detachment presented arms.

Pioneers presented flowers to the official guests, among whom were the following comrades: Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Andrey Lukanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, heads of departments of the BCP Central Committee, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, officers and generals of the Army, and representatives of the Soviet Embassy headed by Ambassador Leonid Grekov.

Former partisans and their supporters, veterans, and relatives of those who perished in the antifascist struggle also attended. Military attaches from socialist countries accredited in Bulgaria were also among those present.

Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug BCP Committee spoke on the great self-sacrifice of the partisans and fighters in the Fatherland War.

After the festive meeting, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, as an expression of deep respect to the Chavdar Detachment partisans and their self-sacrifice, laid a wreath at the Zherkovo monument. Wreaths were also laid by representatives of social and mass organizations from Sofia city and okrug.

NOTHING NEW IN LONDON SUMMIT FINAL DOCUMENTS

LD092229 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The meeting of representatives from the seven main capitalist countries is ending in London tonight. Karel Stary, our resident correspondent, has more details:

The outcome of 3 days of talks, which have been accompanied by differences between the United States and the other participants, is the final communique and several final declarations. The only reason why the mentioned documents caused a stir was because no one knew why these very general sounding declarations had been adopted at all. Even Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, was unable to provide an answer to this during a press conference.

The documents repeat the most fundamental principles governing international relations and political rights as set in the United Nations Charter and in the Helsinki Final Document, which many of the participating countries themselves do not observe. As the British foreign secretary admitted, for instance, the principle that everyone has a right to work is very distant from the current situation in the seven signatory countries. The same also applies to the principle that states should have only such military power as they need for their own defense. Even the final statemnet on relations between the East and West has not brought any new peace initiatives or a reply to a number of proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The statement does not contain any discernible indication that the United States would be willing to halt the deployment of new first-strike nuclear weapons, freeze nuclear armament, and join the appeal not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Not one of the final documents indicates how the participating countries want to resolve mutual differences and, above all, the critical situation in their relations with the developing countries.

USSR'S ANTONOV IN PRAGUE FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY TALKS

Received by Strougal

LD081455 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Hrzan Palace in Prague today. In the course of the all-round development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the USSR, they paid attention above all to further deepening cooperation in the nuclear power industry. They dealt in detail with realizing the program for the construction of nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia and with other questions concerning cooperation between the CEMA member-countries in this key sphere of their economies.

Attends Ministry Meeting

LD082127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A festive aktiv of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Industry took place today in the Sigma-Modrany enterprise to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the first Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement concerning cooperation in the production of apparatuses for nuclear powerplants. Miroslav Langr reports:

[Langr] Comrade Ladislav Gerle, [deputy premier], in his speech emphasized that the newly built engineering enterprises are currently producing important reactor components not only for their own use but also for export. In this context he said:

[Begin Gerle recording] At the present blocks with Czechoslovak reactors and volume compensators [kompensatory objemu] in an advanced stage of production and assembly are in the Hungarian People's Republic, the second to fourth block of the well-known nuclear power station Paks, in the GDR the fifth block of the also known power station Nord, two blocks in Jaslovske Bohunice, and a total of four blocks in Dukovany. For our export the most important products in the Seventh 5-Year Plan are the complete systems of the nuclear reactors VVR 440 [as heard] from the Skoda enterprise and special fittings from the Sigma enterprise. We are ensuring our own production of the primary and secondary apparatus for six blocks and a number of other nonspecialized operation systems that are completed by deliveries from the Soviet Union for the construction of nuclear powerplants in Czechoslovakia. The construction of crucial production capacity from 1973-83 enabled us to begin the preparation for the production of apparatus for nuclear powerplants with blocks VVR 1,000 [as heard], which will be the basic type for the construction of nuclear power plants in the CEMA countries in the period 1990-2000. We have all the prerequisites to further develop this cooperation for the mutual benefit of all participating CEMA countries. [end recording]

[Langr] Following Comrade Ladislav Gerle's speech, Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke. He said that the work created on the basis of mutual cooperation has an important significance for the national economies of socialist countries. Nuclear energy is assuming a decisive role. This is why in years to come demanding tasks await us in this sphere. Comrade Aleksey Antonov also praised the high level of work of our workers, technicians, engineers, and scientists in mastering the new techniques and technology.

At the close of his speech he stressed the effort of socialist countries for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, which corresponds to the wishes of the people of the whole world.

At the close of the aktiv, the Czechoslovak organizations and individuals that have made an exceptional contribution to the development of our nuclear engineering received high state honors awarded to them by the president of the Republic.

Document Summarizes Conclusions

LD082125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The seventh meeting of plenipotentiaries of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union held to discuss the realization of the cooperation program on the development of nuclear power in Czechoslovakia until 1990 ended in Prague today.

At the close of the meeting, the representatives of both countries, Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the federal government, and Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed a document summarizing the course and conclusions of the session. The results achieved in fulfilling previously agreed joint measures for securing the development of the nuclear energy program of our country were praised in the document. Both representatives evaluated the course of work in the construction of nuclear power stations and they stated that closer cooperation is bringing successful results.

The plenipotentiaries of the governments of both countries also discussed the fulfillment of deliveries of apparatus for nuclear power stations, specifically the VVER-440 reactors, which are produced by Czechoslovakia, and the progress made in becoming familiar with the production of VVER-1,000 reactors in the Skoda enterprise.

In harmony with the long-term program of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, joint activity in the running of nuclear power stations will be developed more intensively. During the meeting of the plenipotentiaries, the level of cooperation of Czechoslovak and Soviet organs of state control over the safety of nuclear power stations was also evaluated.

Antonov Views Results

LD092019 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] We asked Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, about the results of the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet talks concerning the construction of our nuclear power stations. This is his answer:

[Begin Antonov recording in Russian with superimposed Czechoslovak translation] As we know, a number of good results have already been achieved in the production of the entire complex of apparatuses for the 440 MW block. That is why our talks now concentrated on securing the 1,000 MW type.

In Czechoslovakia, the construction of the first block of such capacity is beginning, and production is going according to plan, which is good. It is necessary, however, to continually concentrate on the work in progress so that (?delays) do not occur as the deadlines are closely linked to the construction of the power stations themselves. I do not have to emphasize that we are talking about production with high demands on quality. As I was informed in your country, you are proceeding very conscientiously, and all criteria of quality are adhered to.

Our main concern, of course, was with putting the new blocks into production. The main task this year is to begin production on one block in Dukovany and one block in Bohunice. At the moment it is necessary to give great attention to the first Dukovany block and to aid this construction (?as much as possible).

If the regime of the first block is reliably tested, the other will be easier. I was in Dukovany 2 years ago. Since then the construction workers have done a great deal of work mainly on the other blocks, and thus have created good conditions for keeping to the strict deadlines of assembly. Keeping to them will be great tasks not only for Czechoslovak engineering but also for the engineering of other states in CEMA. [end recording]

PLZEN PEACE RALLY HAILS TIES WITH USSR

LD092320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Around 8,000 working people and youth have met at a peace rally in Plzen. Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, stressed the importance of friendship with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries.

He voiced the conviction that even in the aggravated political situation caused by reactionary circles in the United States and Western Europe, the democratic forces will successfully defend the innermost interests of mankind and preserve peace. The participants in the peace rally voiced their loyalty to peace proposals and friendship with the Soviet Union in a resolution addressed to the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia.

KIM IL-SONG CABLES GREETINGS, THANKS TO HUSAK

LD071459 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, on leaving the territory of Czechoslovakia sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. It says:

Having successfully completed our visit in your fraternal country -- the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- we are just crossing the frontier of your country. I wish to express to you, the CPCZ, the government, and the people of Czechoslovakia, once more my profound thanks for a warm welcome and very cordial hospitality afforded to us during our stay, and for expressions of support for and solidarity with the fight of our people for an independent and peaceful unification of our country. This visit of the party and state delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic in Czechoslovakia will contribute to further strengthening and developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to strengthening the homogeneity of the socialist countries.

With feelings of satisfaction at the results of our visit in your country, I cordially wish the industrious and courageous Czechoslovak people, led by the CPCZ with you at the head, to achieve still greater victories for realizing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, the telegram says in conclusion.

KCNA 'TEXT' OF KIM IL-SONG RALLY SPEECH

SK071129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand mass rally held in Prague on June 6.

Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak,

Esteemed party and state leaders of Czechoslovakia,

Citizens of Prague,

Comrades and friends,

Today you have kindly invited us to this grand mass meeting which is held in Prague, renowned for its long history and brilliant culture, and which is to adorn beautifully the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Gustav Husak, a close friend of ours, has made an excellent speech which is permeated with the feelings of warm comradeship between us and of close, militant friendship between the peoples of our two countries. This has added to our pleasure. We have been deeply moved by the sincere, warm welcome and hospitality accorded us by the Czechoslovak party, government and people, for which I would like to express my deep thanks to you.

Allow me to take this opportunity of our important meeting with you to convey the fervent fraternal greetings from our party, government and people to the Czechoslovak Communist Party, government and people and to the entire citizens of Prague.

This time we have taken our journey to your beautiful country by tracing the path of the ties of great socialist friendship which links up the vast land from the eastern tip of Asia to the centre of Europe. Czechoslovakia is a socialist country, rich and good to live in. Visiting your country after a long time, we are greatly moved by the developed society of Czechoslovakia. Convinced of the justness of their cause, today the Czechoslovak people work devotedly with hope and zeal and vigorously advance on the road of socialism.

We are greatly rejoiced at the great successes and achievements which have been made by the Czechoslovak people in their revolutionary struggle and constructive work. In particular, your people crushed the plots of the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces that had hated to see Czechoslovakia advance on the road of socialism. And then, under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, they have successfully carried out the enormous task of restoring national stability, consolidating the socialist system, developing the economy and culture and improving the people's standard of living.

Here, we highly estimate the valiant exploits performed by Comrade Gustav Husak who, taking up the highest post of party leadership in a very difficult and complex situation, tided over the national crisis before it was too late, achieved stability, improved all aspects of party and state affairs, and roused the broad masses of the people to the energetic struggle for socialist construction.

The Czechoslovak people are diligent and talented. We feel again the diligence and outstanding talent of your people in the beautiful looks of Prague which is a harmonious entity of classical and modern beauties. The Czechoslovak people will soon commemorate 40th anniversary of the historic Slovak Popular Uprising. The Slovak Popular Uprising which was led by the staunch Communists of Czechoslovakia was an event of great significance in the revolutionary struggle of the Czechoslovak people to overthrow the anti-people puppet regime and liberate their country from the German fascist occupiers. Greeting the 40th anniversary of the Slovak Popular Uprising the Czechoslovak people are now waging a vigorous struggle to implement the decisions of the 16th party congress with a high degree of revolutionary zeal.

We firmly believe that the fraternal Czechoslovak people will achieve brilliant successes in the struggle to carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan and build a developed socialist society, united closely behind the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Comrade Gustav Husak.

The struggle to build socialism is also going on successfully in our country. Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea our people established an advanced socialist system in the northern half of the Republic and completed the task of socialist industrialization in a very short period in history. In this way they have developed their country into a prosperous socialist state. Our people who have felt through the long years of their life experience the superiority and invincibility of socialism are vigorously struggling to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- according to the decisions of the sixth party congress.

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task of the working-class party that has assumed power. The advantages of socialism must find full expression in all spheres, and socialism must therefore overwhelm capitalism in economic construction, too. Only when socialist economic construction proceeds successfully so as to develop the productive forces highly and improve the material and cultural well-being of the people, will we be able to display the superiority of socialism to the full and succeed in the building of socialism and communism.

For efficient economic construction, the socialist countries should develop economic and technical cooperation and interchange among fraternal countries, in addition to mobilizing their own national potentialities to the maximum, including the strength of their own peoples.

The government of our Republic will continue to expand and develop economic and technical cooperation and interchange with socialist countries, while mobilizing its own strength and domestic resources to the full in conformity with the actual demand of our socialist construction and the idea of internationalist friendship and solidarity. The socialist countries should not only cooperate closely in the economic and technical affairs but also firmly unite politically and strengthen revolutionary solidarity.

Korea and Czechoslovakia embarked on the socialist road after World War Two, formed unbreakable bonds of militant friendship as class brothers and strengthened revolutionary unity and solidarity in the course of the common struggle against imperialism. Through your exceptional hospitality accorded us during our stay in your country and at this grand mass rally we feel more warmly than ever the true fraternal friendship and revolutionary solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the Korean people. The friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia are very valuable and they will be further strengthened and developed in the common interests of our two countries and the socialist countries as a whole.

Comrades and friends, preventing war and defending peace is the most urgent problem at the moment for the socialist countries and all the peace-loving people throughout the world. The imperialists who are in a serious politico-economic crisis unprecedented in history are stepping up their moves of aggression and war to find a way out in war.

Openly clamouring that they will wipe out socialism by "military supremacy," the U.S. imperialists are frantic with zeal for arms race and aggravating the situation in the extreme by deploying latest medium-range nuclear missiles in the Western European countries. The situation is also very tense in Asia today.

The U.S. imperialists have massed a large number of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons in and around South Korea and ceaselessly commit the manoeuvrings of aggression and war against our Republic.

The people want peace, but the imperialists do not want to desist from their moves of aggression and war. Because of these moves of the U.S. imperialists, the danger of a new war now exists not only in Europe but also in Asia, and if a war breaks out either in Europe or in Asia it will immediately spread to be a global nuclear war. Whether the mankind suffer a nuclear holocaust or defend peace depends, after all, on how the broad anti-imperialist peace forces of the world including the socialist forces struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist moves of war.

Peace does not come of itself; it can only be won and defended by a resolute struggle.

The Communist Party, government and people of Czechoslovakia have made consistent efforts to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and to safeguard peace and security in Europe and other parts of the world. Since the announcement of the Prague Political Declaration in January 1983 by the signatories to the Warsaw Treaty, they have been making every possible effort to put the declaration into effect.

We actively support the party and government of Czechoslovakia in their peace measures to dispel the danger of nuclear war and to consolidate peace in Europe as well as in their steps to counter the U.S. imperialists' deployment of new-type medium-range nuclear missiles in Western European countries.

Our party and the government of our Republic are invariably striving to prevent a new war and preserve peace in the Korean peninsula and to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

Proceeding from the desire for peace, we proposed at the sixth party congress to reunify the country by establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Early this year we made an epochal proposal for the tripartite talks which will permit the South Korean authorities to participate in the DPRK-U.S. negotiations. This proposal for the tripartite talks was prompted by our desire to ease the tension in the Korean peninsula and to guarantee the peaceful solution to the Korean question. Precisely for this reason, our new proposal enjoys an active support and welcome from the progressive people throughout the world.

The Czechoslovak people, as our class brothers, have given invariable, sincere support to our people in their cause, both in difficult and pleasant situations. We do not forget that the Czechoslovak people gave our people material and moral assistance in the grim years of the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and during the difficult period of postwar reconstruction. They are still actively supporting and encouraging our people in their cause for the building of socialism and for national reunification. We are grateful to them for this support.

During our current visit to your country, we have received warm welcome and sincere hospitality from the Czechoslovak party, government and people.

At the talks held in a friendly and amicable atmosphere, the leaders of our two countries sincerely discussed the international problems of common concern and the problems of relations between the two countries and confirmed the common desire to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries in the future. We are very much satisfied with the fact that we have further promoted fraternal friendship with esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak and other leaders of the Czechoslovak party and government and achieved the desired results during our visit to your country.

Our current visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will be an important opportunity to develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries onto a new higher stage and will contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and to defending world peace and security.

No force can ever break the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries, which has been formed and strengthened on the road of the struggle to achieve the common aim and ideal.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, fight on more stoutly to check and frustrate the imperialist manoeuvrings for aggression and war and to win the cause of peace, socialism and communism, in unity with the peoples of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries and with all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces around the world.

Long live the indestructible fraternity and solidarity between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples!

Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and of the international communist movement!

Long live Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the C.C. of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic!

Long live the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic!

Long live world peace!

GUSTAV HUSAK GREETS KAMPUCHEA'S HENG SAMRIN

BK090942 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of state of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, recently sent a message of greetings and best wishes [not further specified] to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State. The message said:

We extend to you, the outstanding party leader and representative of the heroic Kampuchean people, the salutations and regards of the Czechoslovak Communists and people. We regard you as a valiant combatant who resolutely fights for the good future of your country and who is loyal to the principles of internationalist solidarity, friendship, and cooperation among nations. Your resolute struggle in contribution to Kampuchea's struggle for progress is closely linked to the achievements scored under the KPRP leadership by the Kampuchean people in their efforts to build a new society and strengthen the international prestige of their fatherland.

We are convinced that the people of the PRK, in close unity and cooperation with the people of the PRK, in close unity and cooperation with the people of the fraternal socialist states, will seize more victories in strengthening and defending their revolutionary gains and in their struggle for peace and security in the world. We highly value the friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties and countries which have developed in all aspects. We are very happy to see the successful outcome of the meetings and discussions [not further specified] in the common interest of the Czechoslovak and Kampuchean people.

I wish you, beloved Comrade Heng Samrin, good health and new victories in carrying out your mission for the well-being of the Kampuchean people and the success of the cause of peace, socialism, and progress. I assure you that the entire CPCZ always stands on the side of the Kampuchean revolutionary forces.

PRK'S CHEA SIM DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PRAGUE

BK090926 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] According to CTK, the high-ranking delegation of the PRK National Assembly led by Comrade Chea Sim concluded its visit to Czechoslovakia with success. During its stay, the Kampuchean delegation was cordially received by Comrade Marie Jarosova, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council. It laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and visited a Prague factory and a cooperative named after the 16th CPCZ Congress. During a round of talks, Comrade Salgovic, member of the Presidium of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, highly appreciated the efforts of the PRK to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and good-neighborly cooperation. He expressed the firm conviction that the Kampuchean people will overcome all obstacles in their cause of defense. Comrade Chea Sim also expressed deep thanks to the CSSR, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries for sincere assistance to the Kampuchean people. The Kampuchean National Assembly delegation has gone on to pay an official friendship visit to the Hungarian People's Republic.

HAVLIN MEETS SWIRGON AT POLISH CULTURE DAYS

LD101642 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Today in Prague Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met a delegation of representatives of the Polish political and cultural life attending the Days of Polish Culture in Czechoslovakia, headed by Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He commended the course of the Days of Culture, which have caused a great deal of interest among Czechoslovak working people and singled out the importance of mutual cooperation in culture and the arts for the strengthening of internationalist bonds between the Czechoslovak and Polish people. Josef Havlin at the same time informed the Polish guests about the current issues and tasks facing our political, economic and cultural life. During a cordial and friendly conversation both sides exchanged experiences from the application of the cultural policy of the CPCZ and the PZPR under the conditions of the current ideological and class struggle.

35TH SUDETEN GERMAN LANDSMANNSCHAFTEN RALLY

Anti-Czechoslovak Invective

LD092152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Special correspondent Petr Nemec dispatch from Munich]

[Text] The Sudeten German Landsmannschaften have not given up a single one of their revenge-seeking aims. This was confirmed in the opening speech -- full of anti-Czechoslovak invective -- by Kudlich, their federal chairman. He demanded that the alleged wrong doings committed against Sudeten Germans after World War II should be put right and stated that the Landsmannschaften insist on their territorial claims. True, this is described today as the right to one's old homeland. The most important speaker today was Federal Minister of the Interior Zimmermann, who assured participants in the rally of his own support and also that of the Federal Government. He also recalled that the publication proving that the expulsion of Sudeten Germans was unjustified could only have appeared under the conditions created by the Kohl government.

The speech by Fritz Pirk, a state minister in the Bavarian land government, was in similar vein. He declared: We all remember misgivings connected with the difficult period of the Ostpolitik pursued by the then Federal Government, above all in connection with the treaty between the FRG and Czechoslovakia. He recalled that Bavaria rejected that treaty in the Federal Council. Such speeches are welcomed by the Sudeten Germans. It is from them that they draw strength to step up the r aggressiveness. The fact that they do not stand alone in their demands has been demonstrated by the participation of representatives of West German extreme right-wing organizations. High-ranking church officials and exponents of the emigre circles were not absent either.

Desire for Revenge

LD091833 Prague CTK in English 1828 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Munich June 9 (CTK) -- Sharp attacks against Czechoslovakia characterized today's opening of the meeting of the Sudetan German Landsmannshaft, one of many revanchist organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany, in Munich. Support for the meeting has been expressed by the presence as well as speeches of many representatives of the Federal and Bavarian Governments and extreme right wing of the CDU/CSU parties in the Bundestag in the name of themselves and their organizations, by present and former leaders of revanchist organizations, prominent nobility, and clergy.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann conveyed to the meeting "most cordial" greetings from Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wishes of a "harmonious" and "successful" course. He stressed that the present West German Government has pledged full support to the Sudeten German Landsmannshaft and it will continue to be so as long as he is in office.

In stark contrast to aggressive chauvinism and revanchism traditionally vented at Sudeten German meetings, he claimed that this year's meeting was "not threatening" anyone. His speech went so far in its absurdity as to claim that Sudeten German revanchists are a "real peace movement in the FRG." Chairman of the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft Jorg Kudlich made it no secret that for him, just as for Minister Zimmerman, the so-called German question remains open. He admitted directly that the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft will never give up its revanchist claims and aims. The first day of the meeting showed that it is not by far a harmless meeting of "compatriots" on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Bavarian patronage over their organization as which revanchist leaders are trying to pass it off. Despite all cloaking manoevres and formulations all the speeches were permeated by a clear desire for revenge.

More Than Usual Aggressiveness

LD101657 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The FRG: The 35th Sudeten German Landsmannschaften [expellees' organization] rally, which culminates today with the traditional central meeting in Munich, was marked by more than usual aggressiveness of anti-Czechoslovak attacks and by greater than usual emphasis on revenge-seeking demands and claims. The speeches of the leading officials of the Landsmannschaften, Chairman J. Kudlich and Spokesman Franz Neubauer, as well as by Franz Josef Strauss, prime minister of the Bavarian Government, were particularly marked by the crudest anti-Czechoslovak invectives. They openly attacked the treaty on mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG, questioned the validity of the postwar frontiers in Europe, and publicly voiced a number of other revenge-seeking ideas, including the allegedly still unresolved so-called German question.

Linked With Fascism, Nazism

LD101834 Prague CTK in English 1614 GMT 10 Jun 84

[By Jan Rezek]

[Text] Munich June 10 (CTK) -- Highly aggressive anti-Czechoslovak attacks and emphasis on the unchanging validity of revanchist demands and claims characterized the 35th meeting of the Sudeten German Landsmannshaft, which culminated with a traditional central rally today, for the eighth time at Munich's exhibition complex. Just as the entire meeting, today's propaganda show clearly confirmed that Czechoslovakia's protest against the revanchist practices in the FRG has been justified.

Official support to this organization, one of the most militant in the FRG, was underscored by the presence of FRG President Karl Carstens who was the first ever head of the FRG to attend a Sudeten German meeting and thus eloquently demonstrated the aboutface that has taken place in the attitude of the Federal Government after the right-wing reversal two years ago. Throughout the meeting, representatives of the Federal and Bavarian governments and revanchist leaders assured each other of mutual affection and support.

In contrast to the Landsmannschaft's radical militancy proved many times, FRG President Karl Carstens even cynically claimed that Landsmannschafts have a "special role in the endeavour for cooperation with the nations of Eastern Europe". The favourable attitude of the conservative government was also evident from the speech of Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann who conveyed "the most cordial" greetings from Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wishes of a "harmonious" and "successful" course of the meeting at its official opening. He assured the revanchist leaders of full support of the Federal Government also in future.

The addresses of leaders of the Landsmannschaft, Chairman Jorg Kudlich and Spokesman Franz Neubauer, as well as of Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss, were characterized by most coarse anti-Czechoslovak assaults. Most of their hateful statements were grossest interference in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs. They attempted to dictate the Czechoslovak people what social and political system they should choose to comply with the wishes and notions of the Sudeten revanchists. They openly attacked the treaty on relations between Czechoslovakia and the FRG, expressed doubts about the validity of the post-war borders in Europe and provocatively voiced in public many other revanchist ideas, including that on the alleged "openness of the German question".

They made it clear that on no account and by no means would they abandon their revanchist claims, though as usual they tried to mask it by transparent slogans about the "right to homeland" and "self-determination". They apparently believed it has already been forgotten that the raging of Nazis from Konrad Henlein's party in the Czech borderland had taken place under similar slogans and that they had been a [word indistinct] for the destruction of Czechoslovakia by Hitler's fascists. The transparence of these proclamations was confirmed among others by a night torch parade in the streets of Munich which also demonstrated the close link of the revanchists with the traditions of fascism and Nazism.

CHURCH ACTIVISTS PETITION FOR POPE VISIT

LD091432 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Czechoslovakia's long-running struggle between Communist authorities and Roman Catholics has settled into an uneasy standoff, with believers praying for a visit by Pope John Paul II to fuel their religious revival.

It is highly unlikely that the government will permit the visit, say communists and Western diplomats alike, but Church activists, (?claiming) as many as 17,000 people, have signed this one-sentence petition to the pope: Holy Father, we bid you: Come to Czechoslovakia.

Politics, the church's evangelism, and an upsurge in religious activity have combined to set church and state at odds in Czechoslovakia. Despite controls on religion, which are strict even by Soviet bloc standards, young people are flocking to churches, both Catholic and Protestant, in ever greater numbers. No exact figures are available, but over the past 3 years churches have been filled to capacity, and even Communist Party members acknowledge the revival. Authorities have taken note. (?The period has been marked) by widespread reports from the West, police harrassment of believers, and harsh criticism of the Polish-born pope in Communist Party publications. (?We could make a case that church-state relations are the worst they've been since postwar years, said one Western diplomat. Like other sources willing to discuss the sensitive issue, he insisted on remaining anonymous.

BORDER GUARDS DETAIN PROTESTERS AGAINST POLLUTION

LD081105 Hamburg DPA in German 1000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Selb, 8 Jun (DPA) -- A group of "peace fighters" began a protest on Czechoslovak territory near Selb this morning against air pollution and dying forests. It was learned from the Bavarian border police that at 0500 this morning three women, nine men and three children crossed the Czechoslovak border near Selb, where the territory of Bavaria, the GDR and the CSSR adjoins, and erected five tents on Czechoslovak territory. According to the southern command of the Federal Border Protection Force, the demonstrators were detained by Czechoslovak border guards at about 1000 and taken away. The demonstrators had banners with slogans in German and Czech: "We want to live" and "Against air pollution and dying forests." A man who described himself as a peace fighter was left behind on the Bavarian side as a contact person. A "nonviolent action group, HOF" claimed responsibility in Hof for the action.

Prior to their detention, the border police firmly urged the protesters to return. The group was also informed that they had violated the border and were running the risk of detention by the Czechoslovak border authorities. The contact man replied that they were aware of the implications of their action, the Bavarian border police stated. The part of Upper Franconia around Hof and Selb is particularly affected by air pollution from lignite-burning power stations in the CSSR.

ROLE OF ACTIVISTS IN FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

LD081315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The Czech Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, holding a plenary meeting in Prague today, dealt with the role of the apparatus of voluntary activists in the activity of the bodies and branches of the association in the Czech Socialist Republic. The presidium's report noted that the building, education and practical utilization of a wide apparatus of voluntary activists of the association in individual spheres of activity is increasing. The report thoroughly examined the role of the commissions and of the boards of lecturers and stewards. It underlined the need for the further activization of young people and experts from various spheres of the economic and social life for work in the association. The report emphasized that a permanent effort toward the all-round development of the activity of the Czech organization of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association urgently demands raising the apparatus of voluntary activists' at all levels of management and in all branches, and deepening cooperation with it.

D-DAY EVENT IGNORES RED ARMY SUCCESS; FRG ABSENT

AU081700 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 84 p 2

[A.S. commentary: "The FRG and the Second Front"]

[Text] On the occasion of the opening of the second front 40 years ago, festivities were held yesterday at the sites of the landing and fighting in Normandy. Official representatives of the Western Allies and current NATO partners participated in these ceremonies. The invasion placed Nazi Germany between the pincers of a war on two fronts. But the backbone of the aggressor had already been broken by the victories of the Red Army in the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kursk.

Aside from the fact that this historical fact was ignored at the Normandy festivities, the FRG's absence was also noted. No chair had been reserved for the FRG, the same FRG which would not let anyone outdo it in its zeal for NATO, as became obvious quite recently at the Washington council session. The fact that this would happen had loomed for some time already and resulted in all sorts of sulky and extremely angry reactions in Bonn and in the FRG press. The reasons for this dilemma in Bonn are obviously that once again the shadows of Bonn's past, with which it has not yet come to terms, have caught up with the FRG. Since no invitation was issued, Bonn made it officially known that it would not have participated anyway: "A victory party -- we have no business there." And Bonn's State Minister Alois Mertes censured the NATO allies, saying that they could foster "feelings of guilt" among the FRG citizens in connection with the invasion anniversary.

This is what happens to people who up to the present day do not want to admit the historical facts that led to the crushing of fascism and thus to the end of World II as well as to postwar developments. Obviously even Nibelung-style loyalty to NATO does not change anything of this.

HONECKER, BANGLADESH FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD081646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, A.R. Shamsud Doha, at the State Council offices. The guest delivered a personal message from the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, General Mohammad Ershad. Erich Honecker expressed his thanks and asked that his cordial greetings be passed on to President Ershad.

As Erich Honecker noted, the GDR is guided in its policy by the need, together with the other Warsaw Pact states, to thwart the arms buildup and confrontation policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, and to secure peace. The GDR is a supporter of the most radical disarmament measures. The Warsaw Pact states do not strive for military superiority. The GDR actively works to reduce tensions and to make the international relations stable again. In the struggle for the survival of mankind, it is prepared to work together with political forces interested in the preservation of peace in a broad coalition of reason.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for the preservation of peace. With their decisive support for the prevention of a nuclear world war and for peaceful international relations, the majority of the states in this movement are showing a high degree of shared responsibility for the improvement of the international situation.

The GDR welcomes the appeal by the six heads of state and government as a useful step toward a considerable reduction in nuclear weapons potential.

Shamsud Doha also expressed his country's serious concern about the tense world situation and spoke in favor of specific measures to end the arms race, particularly in the nuclear sphere. He spoke in favor of the reduction of arms expenditure. This could release funds also for swifter progress of the developing countries.

Erich Honecker and Shamsud Doha expressed their satisfaction that the relations between the two states are developing on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in a problem-free way. They agreed to develop bilateral cooperation and to promote peace, security, and international cooperation.

The talk was attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler. Also present were the ambassadors of the GDR and Bangladesh, Lothar Nestler and Musleh Rahman Osmany.

Talks End, Agreement Signed

LD081659 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1402 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jun (ADN) -- The talks between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Bangladesh Foreign Minister A.R. Shamsud Doha continued and concluded today.

The ministers had a detailed exchange of views on issues relating to bilateral relations and they discussed opportunities for their further development. In their talks, they viewed the extent of agreement reached as an expression of the interest of both states in continuing relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and in promoting their development.

Oskar Fischer and Shamsud Doha expressed their conviction that at the same time they were thus serving the cause of peace and peaceful cooperation between peoples.

After the talks, the two ministers signed the working plan between the GDR and Bangladesh on cultural and scientific cooperation for the years 1984-1985. Agreements were also separately concluded on cooperation between their state radio and television authorities, which were signed by the chairman of the State Committee for Radio, Achim Becker, and the chairman of the State Committee for Television under the Council of Ministers and the GDR, Heinz Adameck, and the Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bangladesh in the GDR, Musleh Rahman Osmany.

On the same day, the foreign minister of the Republic of Bangladesh was cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig and other leading Foreign Ministry officials. The ambassadors of the GDR and Bangladesh, Lothar Nestler and Musleh Rahman Osmany, were also present.

PALESTINIAN CP MEMBER, SIEBER SIGN AGREEMENT

AU071745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday in Berlin, Na'im al-Ashhab, Central Committee Politburo member of the Palestinian Communist Party, and Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations of the SED Central Committee, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two parties.

It stresses that the close fraternal relations between the SED and the Palestinian Communist Party are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. At the same time, both parties undertake the commitment to contribute to the cooperation of all anti-imperialist, peace-loving, and democratic forces in the struggle against the dangers emanating from the most aggressive circles of imperialism to world peace and the existance of mankind.

In the subsequent talk, Na'im al-Ashhab and Guenter Sieber called upon the United States to stop its political interference and attempts of military invasion in the Middle East. They called for an end to the Israeli policy of aggression and threats against the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Lebanon and the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all territories occupied since 1967. They spoke out in favor of convening an international Middle East conference with all interested parties, including the participation of the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Guenter Sieber stressed the respect of the SED for the unbroken heroic struggle of the Palestinian people for implementing their right to self determination, including their right to create an independent state. Na'im al-Ashhab expressed on behalf of his party his appreciation for the firm, principled view of the SED in supporting the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their internationalist help for the Palestinian Communist Party.

HONECKER GREETS INDIAN CP LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

AU071751 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to Chandra Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India:

Dear Comrade C.R. Rao: On behalf of the SED Central Committee, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on your 70th birthday. Your untiring work for the national and social liberation of the Indian working people, for the territorial integrity and the independence of the Republic of India is highly appreciated. As a consistent patriot and internationalist you are making a significant and respected contribution in the struggle against the imperialist intensive armament and confrontation policy, for a lasting peace in Asia and in the world.

As general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, you have achieved a great personal share over many years in the development of fraternal relations between the SED and the Communist Party of India. Your work is closely linked with the strengthening of mutual respect and friendship between the peoples of the GDR and the Republic of India. I wish you, dear Comrade C.R. Rao, creative vigor and new successes in the struggle for peace and socialism as well as good health and all the best in your personal life.

SRV GENERAL PROSECUTOR MEETS WITH SINDERMANN

AU071749 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday in Berlin Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received for a talk a delegation headed by SRV General Prosecutor Tran Le, which is staying in the GDR for an exchange of experiences.

In the friendly exchange of views, marked by the spirit of the fraternal affinity and solidarity between the two states and peoples, Horst Sindermann briefed the Vietnamese guests on the results of the eighth SED Central Committee meeting and the numerous activities of the working people in preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR. The measures for further strengthening the legality, order, discipline, and security are also a firm element of the resourceful work for a high performance and efficient development of the national economy and for strengthening the GDR.

The partners in the talk agreed that the preservation and lasting security are the most important tasks of the present, to which the judicial organs feel committed. They praised the long cooperation and the exchange of experiences between the general prosecutor's offices as a concrete contribution to further deepening the fraternal relations and to implementing the joint aims of the states of the socialist community.

The talk in the State Council building was attended by Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council; Guenter Wendland, deputy general prosecutor of the GDR, and Dang Tran Ngoan, charge d'affaires of the SRV to the GDR.

SED-COUNCIL OF MINISTERS STATEMENT ON DPRK VISIT

AU081404 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Jun 84 p 1

["Joint Statement of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers" on the visit of a DPRK party and state delegation to the GDR]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have accepted the report on the official friendship visit of a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, to the GDR from 29 May to 4 June 1984 and fully approved the results. They expressed their thanks to Comrade Erich Honecker and the GDR delegation for the work they have done.

The conclusion of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK, the negotiations between the two delegations, in particular the talks between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song, and the cordial meetings of the guests from the DPRK with the working people of the capital Berlin and the Frankfurt (Oder) and Dresden Bezirke confirmed the friendly internationalist affinity between the GDR and the DPRK, the SED and the WPK. Their common interests in the struggle for further strengthening socialism and in the struggle for peace were promoted. The universal developments of cooperation was given new far-reaching prospects.

It was noted with satisfaction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation -- which deepened as planned and developed successfully, in particular after the visit by the GDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker to the DPRK in 1977 -- will enter a new phase with this visit.

With the concluded agreements, among them that between the governments of the GDR and the DPRK on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the period through 1990, new tasks are being taken into account which result from the further building of socialism in both countries and from international developments. The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers expressed their certainty that the purposeful implementation of these agreements will be of significant advantage to both peoples and states and to socialism and peace.

The results of the visit were marked by the high responsibility of both states for securing and preserving peace in the world.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK and the negotiations reaffirmed the unbending will of both states and peoples to use all their strength to check the confrontation and intensive armament course of the United States and its allies and to liberate mankind from the threatening danger of thermonuclear destruction.

The comprehensive support expressed by Comrade Kim Il-song for the Prague and Moscow proposals of the socialist states, the countermeasures against the deployment of U.S. nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, and the peace policy of the GDR was accepted with gratitude. It was once again reaffirmed that the GDR is in firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and the union of the country by peaceful means.

The DPRK proposal for trilateral negotiations between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea on transforming the armistice agreement of 1953 into a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States and on the conclusion of a nonaggression declaration between the DPRK and South Korea is fully supported by the GDR.

The SED Central Committee Politiburo and the Council of Ministers stressed that the visit of the DPRK party and state delegation to the GDR, the USSR, and other fraternal countries contributes to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the family of socialist peoples and is of great significance for implementing the peace policy of the socialist countries in Europe, Asia, and the world.

The SED Central Committee Politiburo and the GDR Council of Ministers instructed the responsible party and state organs to introduce the necessary measures to implement the signed treaties and the stipulations resulting from the visit for further deepening the cooperation between the two parties, two states, and two peoples.

FDJ FESTIVITIES MARK NATIONAL YOUTH FESTIVAL

Eberhard Aurich Speaks

DW081917 East Berlin Television Service in German 1800 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Address by Eberhard Aurich, FDJ Central Council first secretary, at the GDR National Youth Festival opening rally on Marx-Engels Platz in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear friends, dear comrades: We are rallying on the traditional Marx-Engels Platz in the heart of our capital of Berlin for the opening of our National Youth Festival in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR. We confirm that our love, our loyalty, and our deeds are for our socialist fatherland, the GDR. [applause, cheers, chants]

I greet you, the delegates of all FDJ basic organizations from all bezirke of our country, with the word used by the FDJ -- friendship. With special joy, on behalf of all of you we welcome at this festive opening of our organization's rally our friend, Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman. [applause, cheers, chants] We welcome the members and candidate members of the SED Politburo and Central Committee, the members of the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the People's Chamber of our Republic, the representatives of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, and our veteran fighters and workers. [applause, cheers] We greet the comrades of the National People's Army and the other defense and security bodies. We convey a special greeting to the hosts of our festival, the citizens of Berlin, the capital of our GDR. [applause, cheers, chants] We cordially welcome the members of the diplomatic corps in the GDR and all our foreign guests. [applause]

We, the participants in the GDR National Youth Festival, have the mandate of all FDJ members to thank our workers class party and our Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, for the policy aimed at the people's well-being and at safeguarding peace, and to state that we firmly and loyally support this policy. The SED can totally and fully rely on us, the FDJ, its helper and militant reserve, in any given situation. [applause, cheers, chants]

Thirty-five years after the founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, we are rallying to state that the GDR young people, primarily the FDJ members, are doing everything in their power to continue to strengthen our socialist fatherland in an all-round way and to reliably protect it at all times. [applause, cheers, chants]

We are ready to use all our knowledge and skills for the fulfillment of the SED program. In this way, we help our GDR continue together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal sociaoist countries, to make its great contribution to peace and socialism. I now ask Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to take the floor. [applause, cheers]

Honecker Addresses Rally

DW081959 East Berlin Television Service in German 1807 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the rally marking the opening of the FDJ National Youth Festival at Marx-Engels Platz in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear FDJ member, dear friends and comrades: For the FDJ organizational rally I convey to you the most cordial greetings from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, and the Council of Ministers. [applause, cheers]

During a time full of struggle, you have gathered for this impressive rally in the center of Berlin. In Berlin, the city of peace, you are reaffirming your unshakable will to do everything now to strengthen our socialist fatherland, the GDR, and to safeguard peace. [applause, chants]

Through your outstanding feats under the FDJ peace drive, you are demonstrating unequivocally that the love, loyalty, and deeds of the young generation belong to the GDR, the state of socialism and peace on German soil. [applause, chants]

Dear friends, it was on this traditional square that in November 1918 Karl Liebknecht proclaimed the socialist republic from the balcony of the imperial castle. It was here where the Red sailors of the glorious people's Navy division fought for a socialist Germany. Here, on the banks of the Spree on 1 May 1932, Ernst Thaelmann demanded at one of that era's greatest mass rallies the united front against fascism and war, and in May 1945, the heroes of the Red Army stormed over the historical Unter den Linden Boulevard and hoisted over the cupola of the Reichstag the red banner of victory and liberation. [applause, cheers, chants] Just 4 years later, the FDJ, which had meanwhile been formed, celebrated the founding of the GDR with its unforgettable torch parade and greeted the GDR's first president, Wilhelm Pieck. [applause] On an autumn evening 35 years ago, the young generation swore loyalty to our Republic because it proposed to bring peace and a better life. This hope has proved worthwhile in our country, in the GDR, and all of us are justly proud of that. [applause, chants.

Today this square, which has witnessed so many historical events, bears the name of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, the founders of scientific socialism.

Their revolutionary ideas become reality in the heart of Europe, on German soil. This is demonstrated by our GDR as the state of the workers and peasants, and this is proved by your powerful manifestation in the 35th year of the GDR's existence. [applause, chants; Honecker joins in chants of "FDJ-SED"]

Dear friends, 35 years of the GDR are 35 years of hard struggle for peace and socialism. Our people attained truly grandiose results during these years under the SED's leadership. It fills us with joy that you advocate the strengthening and the defense of socialism in the same spirit under the emblem of the rising sun. [applause, chants]

Dear friends, your National Youth Festival proceeds from great traditions. FDJ rallies have always been festivals of peace and anti-imperialist solidarity. This time, too, your call rises for the peaceful cooperation of the peoples and the friendship of the youth of all nations. We are gratified at noting that the FDJ always stands in the front lines everywhere when it is necessary to come out against imperialist war policy and when the happiness of the people is at stake. [chants of "solidarity"]

You, dear friends, are continuing the work of such revolutionary vanguards as Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck. I can indeed state here today that you are the revolutionary young guard of active fighters for socialism and peace. [applause, chants]

Dear friends, peace today is seriously threatened by the aggressive hegemonic effort of the United States and its arms buildup [word indistinct]. The deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe, above all in the FRG, has created a dangerous situation. In this situation, there is nothing more important for us than to muster all our forces to prevent a nuclear disaster. We want to create peace against NATO weapons. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear friends, before history we have assumed the responsibility not to ever allow war to again emanate from German soil. We are acting accordingly. We not only want peace for our and your generations -- we want peace for your children and granchildren; we want peace for all times, forever. [applause, cheers, chants]

The GDR promotes all initiatives which serve the reduction of military confrontation, the return to detente, and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. With our peace drive, you support this policy and the constructive and simultaneously flexible proposals of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. More than ever before, it is evident today that socialism means peace and that socialism brings peace. [applause]

Since we are profoundly convinced that more weapns do not mean more security, we reaffirm at this rally of young people our proposal that the Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe, particularly in the FRG, be dismantled. [applause] This would also create the possibility of immediately rescinding the measures taken by the Warsaw Pact to maintain the military-strategic balance. We are for the Warsaw Pact and NATO states concluding a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations.

We are for a freeze of nuclear weapons arsenals and the creation of denuclearized zones, the liberation of Europe from chemical weapons, halt in the growth of military budgets, and a reduction of these budgets. The military-strategic balance must be maintained and guaranteed at an increasingly lower level of weapons. The limitation and the reduction of armaments according to the principle of equality and equal security -- this is our goal; a return to detente is our task. [applause, cheers, chants]

We, dear friends, advocate the policy of peaceful coexistence. There is no reasonable alternative to it.

Dear friends, decades ago our FDJ undertook militant action with the peace song"Build Up, FDJ, Build Up." You still sing this song today. [The rally participants, including Honecker, sing the song.] Dear friends and comrades, the blue flag with the image of the sun marks the GDR's history. From the storage basin of peace in Sosa to the friendship pipeline in the Soviet Union and the FDG initiative in Berlin, it stands for the achievements of the FDJ, our party's militant reserve. [applause, cheers]

Now you, dear friends, have come to your organization's rally with exemplary achievements in work, learning, and the defense of your homeland. Berlin in particular demonstrates how the youth in our country help implement our party's program for our people's well-being. Together with the Berlin people, FDJ members and construction workers from throughout the Republic are working to improve our capital. It will represent in an increasingly convincing way the vitality of our socialist fatherland and the dynamic nature of its peaceful development.

You are proving with your great exhibition of performance in the 35th year of our worker-peasant state that only socialism can give young people a rich life and secure prospects. Socialism and the young generation, the party and the FDJ, belong firmly together for the entire future. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear friends, this is how we successfully continue the course of political stability, economic growth, and the unity of economic and social policy as adopted by the 10th SED Congress. We thus contribute to strengthening world socialism and to preserving peace.

Dear FDJ members, dear friends, I wish all of you days full of experiences and unforgettable impressions in our hospitable capital of Berlin. [applause, cheers]

The national youth festival of the GDR, the organizational meeting of the FDJ, is hereby opened. Forward to the GDR's 35th anniversary. [cheers, applause] Long live our GDR; three cheers for the GDR. [cheers, applause, chants]

'Peace Race' Against NATO Arms

LD091023 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- The peace race of the National Youth Festival on Saturday morning is a declaration for peace and against the NATO arms drive. Tens of thousands of participants, among them Berlin citizens as well as active and former leading GDR sports men and women, ran the 2.25-km festival course in the heart of the GDR capital, from the Unter den Linden memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism to Karl-Marx-Allee. One thousand doves, which rose as a symbol of peace, and a fanfare announced the start of the event. The race was started by the two-time world cycling champion and peace cycle race winner, People's Chamber Deputy Gustav-Adolf Schur.

Sports Event; Olympics Comment

LD091938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- World-class GDR athletes gathered this afternoon for an athletics sports festival of the GDR National Youth Festival in Berlin's Jahnsportpark.

In his opening speech Eberhardt Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, described the event as the sports highlight of the festival.

Among the spectators and guests at the crowded stadium were members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Herbert Haeber, Egon Krenz, Erich Mielke, and Horst Sindermann, as well as candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo Inge Lange. German Gymnastics and Sports Association President Manfred Ewald was also present.

Eberhard Aurich said 50,000 took part in the peace race this morning, and altogether 2.4 million children and young people have taken part in trials for the festival.

He said: "We want to prove that the young people of our country think and act in the spirit of the Olympic ideal, the high ideals of peace and international understanding."

Eberhard Aurich added: "Together with our FDJ members, who prepared very energetically for the Olympic games in Los Angeles, we are filled with anger and indignation that the United States has not adhered to the Olympic Charter and that participation by our sportsmen and women has been made impossible."

Aurich described the good performances of GDR sportsmen and women over the past weeks as the right answer. He congratulated all sportsmen and women on their outstanding results, and said: "We are firmly convinced that the previous outstanding results will be followed by others over the next few weeks. Today's sports festival, the Olympics Day here in the same place, and the other competitions with sportsmen and women from throughout the world offer numerous opportunities for this. We wish all our sportsmen and women the greatest success at these competitions, which a re truly committed to the Olympic ideals."

Antifascist Fighters Honored

LD091305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1136 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Jun (ADN) -- Participants in the National Youth Festival of the GDR honored the legacy of their revolutionary models on Saturday morning in Berlin as well as the Soviet soldiers who fell in the fight against fascism, and the German and Polish antifascists. Together with delegates to the festival from all bezirke and other guests, delegations from the FDJ Central Council Secretariat laid wreaths and flowers at memorials. The delegates of the 2.3 million members of the FDJ affirmed that they would hold the memory of the fighters against fascism and war, for peace and socialism in honor and to contribute to the comprehensive strengthening and the reliable protection of the GDR with high performances.

At the Under den Linden Memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism more than 50,000 young people together with the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Eberhard Aurich, and with Otto Funke, chairman of the central leadership of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, remembered the victims of fascism and militarism. Participants in the festival laid wreaths and flowers in the interior of the building constructed by Schinkel in 1816-1818.

At the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow 10,000 young people stood together with members of the GDR National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. In silence the participants, among them Eberhard Aurich, remembered the Soviet soldiers who fell in the fight against fascism, of whom more than 5,000 found their last resting place in Treptow. With funeral music a delegation moved to the crypt above which rises the statue of the victorious Soviet solder with the child on his arm, visible from a great distance. Festival participants decorated the grave of honor with a bunch of red carnations.

Through a line of FDJ members the train of festival delegates moved to the last resting place of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and other unforgotten pioneers for peace and socialism in the memorial to the socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. The site, rich in tradition, is the destination every year on the second Sunday in January of the combat demonstration of Berlin workers in memory of the workers' leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg who were murdered by reactionaries in 1918.

Further ceremonies took place at the Lenin Memorial, the memorial for the antifascists killed in the Spanish Civil War, the memorial to the Polish soldiers and German antifascists, as well as the memorial to the fighting units of the working class.

Aurich Opens 10 June Rally

LD100842 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Speech by Eberhard Aurich at FDJ rally in Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, in the tradition-filled Karl Marx Allee in the center of our capital, Berlin, we have gathered today for this great militant demonstration by the FDJ to mark the GDR National Youth Festival. We extend an especially warm welcome to Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. [loud cheering from crowd; chants of "FDJ -- SED"] We welcome the members of the party and state leadership of the GDR and all our guests. [applause and cheering] We want to demonstrate with our rally today that as helpers and militant reserve of the SED we are fighting for the implementation of the party program and the decisions of the 10th congress aimed at the well-being of the people and preserving peace. The bond between socialism and youth, between SED and FDJ, is indestructible. Our love, loyalty and deeds are for our socialist fatherland, the GDR, [cheering, chants of "GDR -- our fatherland"] I welcome all our guests and you, the delegates from all FDJ bezirk organizations, Ernst Thaelman pioneers, members of the Society for Sport and Technology, and young athletes, with the FDJ greeting: (?friendship!).

KIM IL-SONG DELEGATION CONCLUDES 2-DAY VISIT

Kadar Dinner Toast

LD080819 Budapest MTI in English 0619 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Report on toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at a gala dinner given in honor of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Worker's Party of Korea Central Committee and President of the DPRK, and his party and state delegation on 7 June in Budapest]

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar's Toast:

I have the honour of greeting you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our working people, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Party's Republic of Korea, this highly respected leader of the Korean people and outstanding personality of the international communist and workers movement and the esteemed Korean guests of his delegation. Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, thank you for accepting our invitation. Your visit is an outstanding event of the development of Hungarian-Korean relations. I am convinced that this visit, the talks and meetings will considerably contribute to the development and of the manifold cooperation of our parties and countries and to the strengthening of friendship between our peoples, said Janos Kadar in introduction, and continued:

The friendship of Hungarian and Korean workers, our peoples was born in the hard times after the Second World War, in the years of struggle for a new socialist society, deepened during the years the Korean people were fighting for their freedom, and has since proved to be lasting. In spite of the considerable geographical distance, our countries and peoples building socialism are connected by solidarity and the identity of social aims and international aspirations.

We Hungarians remember with respect the glorious patriotic war of historic importance of the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea in which Korea with the help of the socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world repelled imperialist aggression. We are proud that the Hungarian people too was part of the international solidarity that supported your struggle. We highly appreciate the consistent construction work which turned your destroyed country into a thriving agriculture, dynamically developing industry and flourishing culture. We congratulate you from our hearts on your achievements and wish you every success in the implementation of your country-building plans.

Janos Kadar continued: We follow with attention the consistent efforts you are making for the reunification of Korea. The Hungarian People's Republic supports the constructive proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Goverment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country, free from external intervention. We are on the side of the Korean people in the just struggle they are fighting against imperialist attempts that are threatening the peace of the Asian region and of the world.

The relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, our governments, institutions and social organizations are settled and friendly. We are convinced that the expansion of our relations is in line with our internationalist principles, the interests and desire of our peoples. I am certain that our talks will also prove that there is mutual intention for the expansion of relations and for the examination of untapped possibilities.

Discussing the situation of the Hungarian People's Republic Janos Kadar stressed that our political situation is stable and our people actively support the party's policy.

In keeping with the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party we are working to ensure our progress on the road of socialism also in the tense international situation and unfavourable world economic conditions. We are devoting much attention to creating the conditions of the effective development of our national economy and to further broaden the democratism of our system. We are discussing the aims and problems with the working people and can count on their creative participation in solving the problems society is facing.

Close freindly cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is an indispensable external condition of attaining our objectives. The Warsaw Treaty, of which Hungary is a founding member, is the mainstay of our independence and security and the principal guarantee of peace of almost four decades standing in Europe. Many sided cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance promotes the success of our economic tasks. We are also making efforts to develop mutually beneficial economic contact with countries with different social systems.

The present tense international situation fills the peoples of the world with anxiety, stated the first secretary of the HSWP CC. The imperialist attempts to tilt the historically developed balance of power and to acquire military supremacy undermine international security, escalate the armament race and put an additional burden on the peoples. Together with our allies we are seeking to maintain the balance of power, and in unity with every peace-loving and sober political force, to avert the dangers looking over world peace and halt the armament race.

The foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic is determined by our socialist principles and the peace desire of the Hungarian people. We are doing everything in our power to reduce international tension, maintain dialogue and restore the atmosphere of confidence. Disputed international questions should be settled through political means, via negotiations. We are seeking to promote disarmament and agreements that ensure the military balance of power at a lower level of armaments and guarantee the security of peoples.

We consider highly important the appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to the NATO member states, issued recently in Budapest, which calls for mutual renunciation of the use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations. We are convinced that they serve the interest of the people of every country concerned and such an agreement would promote the solution of other questions of urgency and contribute to the reduction of international tension and the strengthening of world peace.

Finally Janos Kadar wished the Korean guests a pleasant stay in Hungary with the hospitable Hungarian people, and requested the leader of the Korean party and state to convey to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the friendly Korean people the warm greetings and best wishes of the Hungarian communists and people.

Then Janos Kadar drank a toast to the friendship of the Hungarian and Korean peoples, to the strengthening of relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Workers Party of Korea and to the health of Comrade Kim Il-song and every Korean guest and person present.

Kim Il-song Toast

SK081034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Paople's Republic on June 7. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, esteemed Comrade Pal Losonczi, esteemed Hungarian party and government leaders, comrades and friends,

We are very pleased to pay this visit to Hungary and share the warm feelings of comradeship with you, our intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms, after an interval of nearly 30 years since our previous visit.

During our journey over here Budapest since the moment of our entry into the beautiful land of Hungary, we have been deeply impressed with the new looks of your country under socialism and we have been greatly moved by the cordial hospitality accorded us by our Hungarian brothers.

Allow me to express my heartfelt thanks to you for your kind invitation to our delegation and for the excellent speech which esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar has just made, a speech which is overflowing with the feelings of brotherly friendship.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey the warm fraternal greetings from our party, the government of our Republic and the Korean people to the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and to the Hungarian Government and people. Although Korea and Hungary are geographically far away from each other, the peoples of our two countries, the same socialist states, are linked together with the ties of brotherly friendship and have been closely supporting each other and cooperating in their struggles against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism. Brotherly friendship and solidarity between Korea and Hungary, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been continuously strengthened and developed in the course of history and in the interests of the two peoples.

The fraternal Hungarian people gave our people material and moral support both in the years of our fatherland liberation war against the invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and in the period of our postwar reconstruction. Our people still vividly remember the indignant voice of the Hungarian people during the fatherland liberation war denouncing the aggression and atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists against Korea. Our people do not forget brotherly friendship shown by the Hungarian people by sending us the aid goods of best wishes and by bringing up our war orphans with the best care. The truly internationalist support and encouragement which came from the Hungarian people in the most trying years for the Korean people gave the embattled people great strength and inspiration.

The Hungarian people are still giving active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to build socialism and achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of their country. Our people treasure friendship and solidarity with the Hungarian people and are firmly resolved to strengthen and develop them continuously.

I am very glad that, when the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples are developing favourably, we have come to visit Hungary, the land of our brothers, to deepen our friendly relations with Comrade Janos Kadar and other Hungarian party and government leaders and to witness the success achieved by the Hungarian people in socialist construction.

Under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian people have vigorously accelerated the revolution and construction and effected a complete change in the looks of their country in the fields of politics, the economy, culture and in all other aspects of their social life.

Hungary which was once backward has now become a socialist country with solid state and social system, developed industry and agriculture, and the people have attained high material and cultural standards. Taking pride in their life and work under the socialist system, and united closely behind the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Hungarian people are now working hard to carry out successfully the Sixth Five-Year Plan proposed by the 12th party congress and to build a developed socialist society.

All the victories and achievements of the Hungarian people in their socialist construction have been attained under the correct leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar. The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar has correctly led the people's struggle to create a new socialist life by efficiently solving the difficult and complex problems in the revolution and construction.

We value the success and experience of the Hungarian people in the socialist revolution and in the building of socialism as the common wealth of the socialist countries. We sincerely wish you still greater success in your struggle to consolidate the socialist system and build a developed socialist society.

Having repelled the U.S. imperialist aggression, the Korean people have successfully carried out the socialist revolution, stepped up the building of socialisim and developed our country into a socialist state which is independent, self-supporting and capable of defending itself. In accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people are now energetically carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- in order to achieve the complete victory of socialism, and are marching in a mass movement to attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

Both the Koreans and the Hungarians are peace-loving people. For the sake of peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world, the Hungarian people are struggling hard against the U.S. deployment of their new-type medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe and for the discontinuation of the arms race. We actively support the peaceful measures which the party and Government of Hungary have taken jointly with the other socialist countries in order to remove the danger of nuclear war in Europe and preserve peace.

At present, our people are making every possible effort to ease the tension in the Korean peninsula, dispel the danger of war and achieve the peaceful reunification of their country. We have already proposed to reunify the country peacefully by setting up the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. And recently we have made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S. and South Korea with a view to easing the tension in our country and Far East Asia and creating the prerequisite for independent and peaceful reunification. We are striving to put it into effect.

The Hungarian party, government and people actively support our proposals for the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and for the tripartite talks. They are extending firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for national reunification. For this we express our heartfelt thanks to the Hungarian party, government and people.

Comrades and friends: In order to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and to preserve world peace and security, we must strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and of the international communist movement. The socialist countries and the international communist movement are the most powerful revolutionary forces which confront the imperialist reactionary forces at present. They are the decisive factor that gives a strong impetus to the development of human society. Solidarity is precisely what makes the socialist forces and the international communist movement indestructible.

Today the imperialists are bent on their naked acts of aggression and provocation against the socialist countries. In this situation it is all the more imperative to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties must closely unite, develop a powerful struggle to prevent a new war and to safeguard global peace and security and must actively support and encourage the people who are fighting against imperialist aggression. Strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement is a consistent revolutionary line maintained by our party and the government of our Republic.

To strengthen the brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Hungarian peoples and to take joint steps in their struggle for the cause of peace against imperialism will contribute greatly to cementing unity and solidarity among the socialist counties. As in the past, so also in the future, our party and the government of our Republic will strive in every way for the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Firmly believing that our current visit to Hungary will mark a new epoch in promoting the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Hungary and will contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and to safeguarding world peace, I propose a toast to the lasting friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Hungarian peoples, to the strengthening and development of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the prosperity of the Hungarian People's Republic, to the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, to world peace, to the health of esteemed Comrade Janos Kadar, to the health of esteemed Comrade Pal Losonczi, to the health of party and government leaders of Hungary, and the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Delegation Members Listed

LD081236 Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- The Hungarian-DPR Korean official talks opened in the parliament building Friday morning.

The Hungarian negotiating party, headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, includes Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP CC, Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, and Sandor Etre, Hungarian ambassador to the DPR Korea.

The visiting DPR Korean delegation is led by Kim-Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and includes Kang Song-san, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Yi Chong-ok, vice-chairman, Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, Yon Hyong-muk, secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, all members of the Political Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Kong Chin-t'ae alternate member of the Political Committee and vice-premier, Chon Pyong-ho, alternate member of the Political Committee and chairman of the Economic Committee No 2, and Yu Yong-kol, DPR Korean ambassador in Budapest.

Szekesferhevar Visit

LD081851 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- A party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, currently on an official friendship visit in Hungary since Thursday, travelled to the town of Szekesfehervar Friday afternoon. The delegation, accompanied by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, visited the Ikarus body and coach factory. The delegation was welcomed and informed about the work of the factory by Laszlo Kapolyi, minister for industry, and leaders of Fejer County, Szekesferhevar and the factory. The delegation visited the assembly line of the factory.

The next item on the schedule of the delegation is a Hungarian-Korean rally on the premises of the factory. Speakers are to be Gyorgy Lazar and Kang Song-san, prime minister of the DPR of Korea.

Lazar, Kang Song-san Speak

LD081921 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A Hungarian-Korean mass rally was held in Szekesfehervar today. The two premiers delivered speeches. Our reporter is Jozsef P. Szabo:

Gyorgy Lazar was first onto the speaker's podium. In his introduction, the head of government greeted the Korean guests and soon moved on to an analysis of the history of our relations:

[Begin Lazar recording] Even after 30 years we owe respect to the heroic struggle which the Korean people waged for the liberation of their homeland against imperialist aggressors. It is good to know that just as the peoples of the other socialist countries, so also have our people contributed to the success of the Korean people's just struggle, to healing the wounds inflicted by war, to creating conditions needed to start life anew. We know and hold in high esteem the results the hard-working and talented Korean people have achieved in the building of its socialist homeland, in the creation of a modern industry and agriculture, in the development of science and culture, in raising their living standards. We know that the international conditions demand also today a self-sacrificing steadfastness.

Our people are in solidarity with the struggle the Korean people are pursuing in the interest of reunifying its divided homeland. On behalf of the Hungarian People's Republic may I confirm that just as in the past, so also in the future will we support the efforts and proposals made by the Korean Workers Party, the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification of the country. [end recording]

After this, Gyorgy Lazar spoke about the work of construction in Hungary and then about the international background of all our activity:

[Begin Lazar recording] The Hungarian People's Republic in today's heightened international situation, will do everything it can to contribute to the reduction of tension. Together with our allies we represent the stand that the dispute international issues must be settled by discussions, with political means. The balance of power, for its part, must be guaranteed at the lowest possible level of armaments, respecting the principle of equal security. We are ready to hold dialogue with all those who are guided by the intention to contribute to the restoration of the atmosphere of trust between states.

It is our conviction that the member states of the Warsaw Pact, in their Budapest appeal to the NATO countries -- which has as its objective the mutual reunuciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations -- offers a basis for discussion which could serve as a good starting basis for curbing the arms race that is incited by the militarist circles of imperialism and threatens the peace of mankind. [end recording]

Gyorgy Lazar concluded his speech by praising our traditional friendship and conveying our good wishes. After Gyorgy Lazar, the next speaker was Korean Prime Minister Kan Song-san.

Speaking about the two countries' relations, the prime minister stressed that the friendship and concord of our peoples, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have constantly strengthened in the course of our modern history. He recalled that at the time of the war waged against the American imperialists, groups of doctors were sent from Hungary to the DPRK; then in the difficult period of reconstruction Hungary gave material and moral support to his country.

He said that the present visit has outstanding importance in raising the friendship and cooperation between our peoples to a higher level. It contributes to the strengthening of the unity and concord of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. He said that we, for our part, will do everything in this interest.

After this, Kang Song-san spoke about his country's foreign policy. The DPRK is working for the attenuation of the tense situation that has evolved on the Korean peninsula. He referred to the DPRK's proposals aimed at the peaceful unification of the country, to the fact that not long ago they initiated the starting of tripartite discussions, with the participation of the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea, in order to be able to create the preconditions for the maintenance of peace and the realization of an independent, peaceful reunification. These proposals are meeting with active and wide-scale support among the peoples of the world, he added, praising the solidarity which, on the Hungarian side, accompanies the Korean people's struggle waged in the interest of the country's unification.

The Szekesfehervar mass rally ended with the Internationale.

Kadar, Kim Il-Song Meet

LD082204 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, held talks with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the CC headquarters in Budapest Friday. At the meeting, held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the politicians informed each other on the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the HSWP and the 6th Congress of the WPK and aims of the two parties. They reviewed the relations between the HSWP and the WPK and expressed readiness to further develop cooperation. Janos Kadar and Kim Il-song exchanged views on topical questions of the international communist and workers movement and the international situation and discussed questions concerning the peace and security of Europe and Asia, with special regard to the problem of peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea.

Lazar, Counterpart Hold Talks

LD082059 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Late this afternoon Gyorgy Lazar and Kang Song-san met in parliament house [in Budapest]. They held talks about inter-government relations with particular attention to the expansion of economic cooperation. There was a wide-scale exchange of views between the Korean delegation's experts and their Hungarian counterparts.

Kadar, Losonczi at Farewell

LD090827 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Korean party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song is now leaving our country. Our correspondent Jozsef P. Szabo reports from the farewell ceremony in Kossuth Square:

The ceremonial seeing-off of the Korean party and state delegation concluded here in Kossuth Square some minutes after 0930. The guests -- Kim Il-song and his entourage -- were seen off by Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. Also present were leaders of our party and state life, as well as leaders and colleagues of the diplomatic corps. The guests were driven from Kossuth Square to Eastern Railway Station, from where they will set off toward Kelebia, on the Hungarian-Yugoslav border.

KAMPUCHEAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD091913 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI) -- A Kampuchean parliamentary delegation, headed by Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly, member of the Political Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the National Council of United Front for National Construction and Defence, which paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary from June 4 to 9, left Budapest Saturday.

The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly, headed by President Antal Apro.

Pal Losonczi, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, met the delegation. The Kampuchean delegation visited Nograd country and held talks with county party and state leaders and studied the county's industry and agriculture.

The delegation was seen off by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. Present were Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador in Phnom Penh, and Phong Sareth, Kampuchean ambassador in Budapest.

GRAIN STORAGE IMPROVED WITH WORLD BANK CREDIT

LD081321 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Summary] The grain trust has held a press conference. In Hungary, more than 1 metric ton of grain is produced per person. Hungary holds a high place in the ranking of countries according to their success in grain cultivation: among the first three in corn cultivation, and among the first five in wheat cultivation. Last year, the grain industry, which purchases the grain intended for food and export, as well as the surplus crop that is used for fodder in the individual farms, acquired some 5.9 million metric tons of grain, some 44 percent of total production. The plan for this year envisages similar amounts.

However, there is a problem with storage, since the pace of building storehouses has fallen short of the development of grain cultivation. Further granaries are needed, with the increase of the size of the wheat and corn crops. Therefore, the grain industry is partaking in the credit provided by the World Bank, and the construction of storehouses at railway junctions and along waterways has gotten underway.

POLICE CONFISCATE CATHOLIC GROUPS' WRITINGS

LD081435 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Hungarian police have confiscated 119 volumes of theological writings by Catholic groups, the Austrian Catholic News Agency KATHPRESS said today. The groups, (?religious) basic communities, have for some years gathered prayers, theological texts, and reflections on Christian life into a kind of yearbook, and distributed it to members of the [word indistinct] the agency said.

But police regarded this unofficial publishing activity -- the books were typed and bound by hand -- as an infringement of Hungary's press law, the agency, which is generally well informed about Church affairs in Eastern Europe, reported. They also fined two members, in whose possession the books were found. The basic communities are small groups of Catholics, some of whom have encouraged conscientious objection to military service. They are associated with a dissident Piarist priest, Gyorgy Bulanya, who is one of Hungary's best known pacifists. Hungarian Primate Cardinal Laszlo Lekai, with Vatican backing, has condemned Father Bulanyi for disobedience.

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION CONCLUDE OFFICIAL VISIT

Depart From Airport

LD081213 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1025 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Okecie Airport in Warsaw. National flags of the two countries [Poland and Romania] are blowing in the strong wind. Members of our government, generals' staff, and administrators of Warsaw are already waiting for the delegation. Present are members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Warsaw. There is also a large group of employees of the embassy and trade representatives of Romanians in Poland.

The representative unit of the Polish Army is waiting. First commands are being issued. Members of the party and state of our country are arriving. I can see Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa; Marian Wozniak, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee and Politburo member, and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON]. In a moment a convoy of cars will be visible at the airport. Now I can see a black car with the national flags of Poland and Romania blowing over it. I can see our esteemed guest, Nicolae Ceausescu, emerging; Wojciech Jaruzelski; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and the other members of the party and state delegation of Romania accompanied by the Polish hosts, representatives of the party and state authorities. There are handshakes and the national anthems of the two countries will follow.

Now there is a farewell with the members of our government, generals' staff, and administrators of Warsaw. Now the delegation's last moments on Polish soil. There is a farewell with members of supreme authorities of the party and state of our country. Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa; Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL and deputy premier; and Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SP Central Committee, have attended the ceremony. Present is Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council. I can also see Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member; Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and foreign affairs minister; Jan Glowczyk, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the Central Committee of the party; Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and the chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers; Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski; and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish Peoples Republic in Romania Boguslaw Stachura.

The composition of the Romanian party and state delegation reads as follows: Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and premier of the government; Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the party and first deputy premier of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Deputy Premier of the government Georghe Petrescu; and Stefan Andrei, foreign affairs minister. The cordial bidding of farewell takes place next to the steps to the airplane. Now Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu are cordially bidding farewell to Wojciech Jaruzelski; the Romanian leader then bids farewell the Henryk Jablonski. He is receiving flowers from Warsaw scouts now.

Now Nicolae Ceausescu is going up the steps to the airplane. He stops and waves to the Polish hosts and then enters the plane, which is ready to go. In a moment, the plane will take off.

Ceausescu Wires Thanks

LD081749 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu has sent a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski from aboard his plane expressing the conviction that documents signed during his visit will constitute an even stronger incentive for Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and universal cooperation. On his own, and on his wife's, behalf the Romanian leader also expressed warm thanks for the friendly reception and hospitality enjoyed throughout their visit to Poland.

USSR'S RYABOV ON LENIN STEELWORKS' SUPPLIES, AID

LD080039 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet Union will ensure further full and prompt realization of machines and equipment for the Lenin Steelworks, as stated in intergovernment agreements, Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR Council of Ministers, said during his stay at the Krakow metallurgy plant. We helped during the construction of this steelwork, he added, and we will continue to help with its modernization.

During Ryabov's visit to Lenin Steelworks it was agreed that the Soviet partner will deliver a dozen or so tons of equipment to modernize the plant stock, and improve working conditions, and reduce the threat steelwork poses to the nature environment.

Received by Jaruzelski

LD091941 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is concluding his visit to Poland. The premier stressed the tremendous significance of the Long-Term Program for Developing Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Until the Year 2,000 which was signed in Moscow in May. We remind you that while visiting Poland, the Soviet delegation held talks with Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and with the appropriate ministries concerning the subject of Polish-Soviet cooperation in metallurgy, the machine industry and transport.

GDANSK CONFERENCE ON SHIPPING TIES WITH USSR

LD071219 Warsaw PAP in English 1124 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 6 June (PAP) -- The Gdansk-based club for economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which affiliates 50 maritime and foreign trade enterprises, held a meeting at the Gdansk shipyard today on the further development of maritime cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

During the postwar period, Polish shipyards delivered to the Soviet shipowners 780 ships of a total capacity of 5.2 million dwt. The number of ships to be delivered during the years 1986-1990 will be over 200. Owing largely to the rapid growth rate of the deliveries to the Soviet Union, the share of Polish shipyards' exports in their total production will rise from around 35 per cent in 1981-85 to over 50 per cent in the next five-year period.

Polish deputy prime minister, Zbigniew Szalajda told the meeting that since 1983 an increase had been registered in the exports of Polish goods to the Soviet Union. But still, the balance of mutual trade turnovers is unfavourable for Poland. That is why a considerable pressure has to be put on the further rise of deliveries of electro-machine industry products to the Soviet Union. This year's plan assumes an increase in the exports of these products by about 23 per cent. Looking at the results of this year's first five months, the plan seems to be feasible, said Zbigniew Szalajda.

The meeting was also attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member Stanisla Kalkus, PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, First Secretary of the PUWP Gdansk Voivodship Committee Stanislaw Bejger, head of the Office for Maritime Economy, Minister Jerzy Korzonek, Soviet Consul General in Gdansk Lev Vahramyeyev and Soviet trade representative in Poland Georgiy Lebyazyev.

NESTOROWICZ DISCUSSES FOREIGN TRADE WITH USSR

LD082150 Warsaw in Russian to the USSR 0500 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] A guest in our Warsaw studio today is Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade. We are talking with him about the importance of Polish-Soviet trade.

[Begin Nestorowicz recording in Polish fading to translation] The Soviet Union accounts for one-third of all of Poland's foreign trade. That is how it has been for decades, and that is how it is now. It is also a fact that recently, as a consequence of the well-known events in our country, Poland's share in the Soviet Union's trade turnover has fallen, and we have dropped from second place to fourth.

At the same time, I should stress that without our cooperation over a broad range with the Soviet Union, the solution of a whole number of our economic problems would have been very difficult, or even impossible. This year, we can already see a perceptible trend toward our return to our previous position in the USSR trade turnover. I think that we will achieve an economic equilibrium and balance of payments in trade between Poland and the Soviet Union in the second half of the eighties. We must apply every effort to achieving this as soon as possible, and to expanding our economic cooperation in a comprehensive way.

We must also take various economic measures to preserve the structure of our reciprocal trade. After all, we import 70 percent of the raw materials we need from the Soviet Union. I think, therefore, that Poland's participation in the development of the USSR's raw material base will have to be increased.

Poland must also restore its position as an important supplier of light industry goods to the USSR. This gives rise to the need to reconstruct this sector of Polish industry.

During the latest visit by Comrade Jaruzelski to Moscow, an agreement was signed which defines the basic directions of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland up to the year 2000. That document enables us right now to take concrete steps to adapt our economy for participating in the expanded development of certain sectors of USSR industry, and vice versa.

On our side, for example, the line of cooperation involves the building of highly specialized ships, development of the continental shelf and the development of construction equipment, agricultural machinery, equipment for the light, oil, chemical, and mining industries, and machine tools.

In turn we will be getting from the Soviet Union specialized output such as diesel and electric locomotives, aircraft equipment, radio-electronic goods, and computer equipment. In this latter sphere both our countries will be playing a very important role in the framework of CEMA. This involves coordinated work to develop and organize the production of up-to-date facilities for comprehensive automation -- in other words, microprocessor equipment [end recording]

We are gradually bringing our country out of a state of economic crisis. To what extent did our economic relations with the Soviet Union influence the possibilities for overcoming it?

[Begin Nestorowicz recording] The list of sanctions applied by the United States and the NATO countries against Poland is a very long one, and starts with the ban on the export of modern technology to Poland. To date, we are in practice unable to hold trade talks with those countries. Against this background, how does our cooperation with the Soviet Union shape up? We remember how in 1981 the crisis hit Polish exports; we remember how we did not have the money to import goods from the capitalist countries. But how did things stand on the Poland-USSR line?

Despite our payment difficulties, supplies of all the basic types of raw material to our country did not cease. Moreover, we were given credits enabling us to improve the situation on our domestic market and buy the most essential things that we needed abroad.

Furthermore, while supplies of raw material from the West came to an end, Soviet aid enabled us to avert a shutdown of production in certain sectors of our industry, in particular the light and metallurgical industries. I don't think that the Soviet Union's attitude to our country which I have described in just one area needs any further commentary. We measure our cooperation not only in absolute figures, but also in the incentives to partnership. [end recording]

SZALAJDA RECEIVES USSR GEOLOGY OFFICIAL

LD081517 Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, 8 June -- Polish Vice-Premier Zbhigbiew Szalajda received Soviet Vice-Minister of Geology V.F. Rogov, now in Poland as head of a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Geology. Soviet guests will see Polish factories producing geological and drilling equipment and hold talks on the possibilities of broadening cooperation in this area and on possible deliveries of Polish-made control and measurement equipment and spare parts to the USSR.

TALKS HELD WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS

AU060830 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Another set of Polish-Cuban political consultations between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries took place on 31 May. They were led on the Cuban side by Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Bolanos Suarez and on the Polish side by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz. Some problems of the international situation and the current state of and prospects for the successfully developing Polish-Cuban relations were discussed, were assessed. Deputy Minister J. Bolanos was received by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary, and by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

OLSZOWSKI TO VISIT AFGHANISTAN, MONGOLIA

Statement Prior to Visit

LD081837 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 8 Jun -- Following is the text of a statement made for PAP by Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski prior to his visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Mongolian People's Republic.

I am embarking on an official visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Mongolian People's Republic at the invitation of those states' governments. We are linked with the nations of Afghanistan and Mongolia by many years' tradition of friendship and cooperation. Both those countries referred with full understanding and sympathy to actions taken by the PUWP and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to overcome the crisis in Poland, and provided us with valuable moral and political support.

I am convinced that meetings and talks I will hold in those countries will reaffirm our mutual interest in deepening cooperation. They will also present an appropriate occasion to inform our friends on the internal sitaution and Poland's foreign policy, and the progress of normalization of life in Poland. At the same time we shall exchange views and assessments about the current international situation which tends in a dangerous direction as a consequence of the imperialist and militarist policy pursued by the U.S.

Naturally, the situation in Europe and Asia will be the object of our special interest. We shall also pay much attention to further development of Poland's relations with Afghanistan and Mongolia.

In Afghanistan where the victorious April revolution took place six years ago, we shall reaffirm Poland's support for efforts made by the Afghan nation to defend revolutionary achievements and its struggle against counterrevolution and imperialist interference in internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We shall show support for the Afghan Government and its peaceful initiatives.

My visit to Mongolia should contribute to deepening political cooperation, development of economic relations,trade and cultural cooperation with that country. Our relations formed on the grounds of ideological community are characterized by cordiality and full understanding for the other country's problems. They are based on a lasting foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1975. I am glad I will have an opportunity to get acquainted with the achievements of the fraternal Mongolian nation in the socialist building and reaffirm our support for foreign policy pursued by the Mongolian People's Republic aimed to consolidate peace and cooperation between nations.

Stops in Moscow

LD102122 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Excerpt] On his way to Afghanistan Minister Stefan Olszowski stopped off briefly in Moscow, where he met the Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, Boris Aristov, and other politicians.

Arrives in Afghanistan

LD101112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs, has began an official visit to Afghanistan. The Polish guest was welcomed at Kabul airport this morning by Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs.

Kabul Coverage

For Kabul coverage of the visit to Afghanistan by Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski, including reports on his arrival on 10 June and a meeting with DRA Minister of Foreign Affairs Shah Mohammad Dost, see the Afghanistan section of the 11 June South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DISCUSSION ON FINANCIAL RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA

LD101833 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] In Poznan talks were held between Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski and Austrian Deputy Chancellor, Minister of Trade, Crafts, and Industry Norbert Steger. It has been stated that mutual trade turnover is developing successfuly. Also, the return to full normalization in mutual financial relations was discussed. It should be emphasized that Austria did join economic restrictions against Poland applied by a number of NATO states. Interest was expressed in the continuation and development of industrial cooperation, particularly in motor industry power, mining, and chemical industries.

RALLY OF 'REVANCHIST EXPELLEES' IN ESSEN

LD101906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Over now to our correspondent:

The demonstrative participation by leading West German politicians in the ongoing rallies of the revanchist expellees testifies to the official support enjoyed by those organizations. Another revanchist rally ended today in Essen, where over 100,000 representatives of the so-called Upper Silesian expellees assembled under the patronage of the Social Democratic premier of Nordrhein Westfalen, Johannes Rau. The main speaker at the rally, Heinrich Windelen, federal minister for intra-German relations, expatiated upon the matter of the ostensible existence of a German minority in Poland, and demanded that they be granted all the rights to which they are entitled. This thesis was supported by the chairman of the expellees, Herbert Czaja, who stressed, and I quote: We will never give up the right to our native lands, the right of self-determination, to (?the existence of a whole Germany), to the rights to which Germans are entitled. We know that not everything can return exactly to the state as was, but the current state of affairs cannot remain. This was Janusz Kuczkowski speaking from Bonn.

SOLIDARITY TKK MEMBER BOGDAN LIS APPREHENDED

LD102046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The security service of the Gdansk Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs has apprehended Bogdan Lis, who has been in hiding since 13 December 1981. Bogdan Lis was a member of the National Commission of the former Solidarity, and at present is a member of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) of Solidarity.

DOCTORS MADE MEDICAL ERROR IN PRZEMYK CASE

LD081846 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The trial in the case of Grzegorz Przemyk's death continued in Warsaw Voivodship court today. Today experts presented an opinion on Grzegorz Przemyk's death. It contains their views on the cause of death and the way injuries were inflicted, and at the same time reconstructs the circumstance, time, and place they occurred. It also makes an assessment of the way the doctors acted. In the view of the experts, Grzegorz Przemyk died as a result of trauma, suppurative peritonitis which led to a toxic shock. The injuries were inflicted with a hard, blunt tool. It could have been a shod foot, fist, knee, or elbow. The experts analyzed the course of events at the Citizens Militia station, during the journey in the ambulance, while Grzegorz Przemyk was being taken into the casualty department, and in the elevator up to the first floor. They considered several variants of this case. They came to the conclusion that the two doctors in their actions had committed a medical error. The court had adjourned the case until 11 June.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER MEET VOIVODSHIP OFFICIALS

LD091135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Excerpt] A meeting of voivodas and mayors of the cities of voivodship level is being held at the Office of the Council of Ministers. The meeting is attended by members of the government and is chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The main subject is the rationalization of work of the state administration, which was postulated during the recent meeting of representatives of trade unions with the party and state leadership and during the discussion at the 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, who spoke during the meeting, emphasized the efficiency of the local authorities. At the same time he pointed out negative occurrences in the work of the state administration.

JABLONSKI, OBODOWSKI AT POZNAN FAIR OPENING

LD101458 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 10 June -- Over 3,600 exhibitors from 36 countries of different continents take part in the 56th Poznan International Fair which was opened today. The opening ceremony was attended by representatives of the highest authorities headed by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski, Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz and local authorities, as well as many foreign guests representing governments and economic organizations from many countries and diplomats.

Addressing the ceremony, Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz said that Poland's actions are permanently aimed to develop economic, scientific and technological cooperation with other countries. "We treat this as a fundamental factor of support for processes of restoring balance and economic growth in our country and increasing its effectiveness," he added.

"Poland -- and we have declared it more than once -- expresses her will to continue mutually advantageous economic and financial cooperation with all countries of the world. We demand only one thing: that the principle of non-use of economic cooperation for political purposes be consistently observed in mutual economic relations," the minister said.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES NEW WORK PROTECTION COUNCIL

AU060915 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 May 84 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "Regulations Alone Will Not Remove the Dangers"]

[Text] A session of the Work Protection Council was held in Warsaw on 24 May to inaugurate the activities of this body in its new makeup. The Work Protection Council was appointed by the Council of Ministers on 10 May and is an advisory body under the Main Work Inspectorate. Its supreme goal is to ensure that work becomes increasingly safe and is in accordance with the principles of humanism as well as the ideals of socialism.

The council is composed of trade union aktivists, eminint scientists, workers from plants, ministry representatives, and lawyers specializing in these issues.

The session was opened by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski. Referring to the first sentence of the PPR Constitution saying that "the PPR is a republic of working people," he stressed that this provision of the law is the starting point for all other regulations determining the system of the people's state. The special position of work in the lives of the people and the state also stems from this, a position that is evident not only in the texts that speak of it directly, but also in the spirit of this highest legal principle.

It is also in this light that we should assess Article 19 of the Constitution which says that "work is the right, duty, and point of honor of evey citizen. It is through one's work, the observance of work discipline, the competitiveness of work, and the improvement of its methods that the working people of our towns and rural areas strengthen the power of the homeland, increase its people's welfare, and accelerate the complete implementation of the socialist system."

The Constitution, H. Jablonski said, as well as the laws concerning this subject, especially the Labor Code, create the legal framework for the implementation of the most progressive decisions made by the political streams in Polish society and, above all, by those representing the interests of the workers class. The position that work occupies in our ideology must mean that it is both protected and that at the same time a concern for it to be as productive and labor-saving as possible, because the point is not to exploit the worker -- as other systems do -- but to give him self-accomplishment in creative activities. This is also why the entire work protection system must be developed and armed with the right kind of powers both on the nationwide scale and on the local and plant scales where it should also be surrounded with the care of the authorities and society.

A prominent place in this system is occupied by the State Work Inspectorate, a body whose activities were examined a few days ago, as they are each year, by the State Council in a report. It was then decided that the serious changes that have taken place in the organization of the world of work -- above all, due to the development of the trade union -- have created a need for changes in the Work Protection Council -- the advisory body under the aegis of the Main Work Inspectorate. The council's achievements until now were highly appraised, and appreciation was conveyed to its leaders for their initiative and great effort. However, the new situation demands new solutions which should also involve personnel changes. This is also why the Work Protection Council is inaugurating its activities for the next 4 years with a changed makeup.

The Work Protection Council, the speaker said, should become not only an advisory body, but also an important social body for activities aimed at improving the state of work safety and hygiene. It has all hope of doing so.

The new council is faced with new tasks, the most important of which is to integrate the activities of the State Work Inspectorate with those of the administration bodies, the trade unions, scientific mileus, and social work inspectorates. There is one goal here, and that is increasingly safer work, and work that is in accordance with the principles of humanism and the ideals of socialism.

Speaking of the problems which the state authorities are awaiting the council's assistance with so as to resolve them, H. Jablonski stated that the working out of a complex state work protection program which is strictly connected with the spirit of the economic reform is a matter of priority importance. Cooperation with the trade union movement is also a new problem which is difficult because of the more complex nature of this movement's organizational structure. The issue of the social work inspectorates is connected with this. The activities the State Work Inspectorate has until now performed for the good of these bodies have been great, but we are still in the "period of upheavel." The council's task is also to be concerned with the further development of the activities of the social work inspectorates.

As evidenced by the research conducted by the State Work Inspectorate, the main reasons for accidents at work are lack of observance of safety regulations and shortcomings in work organization and discipline. The attention of the State Work Inspectorate and the Work Protection Council should also focus on the elimination, and if this is not possible, the limitation of the dangers that cause accidents at work, as well as exposing their sources. These measures must consequently improve the situation in this area.

In conclusion, H. Jablonski stressed that work protection is a complexity of difficult and extended problems. The following are systematic resolutions to them: the production of safer machines and equipment; the fight to preclude tragic accidents at work, especially those caused by carelessness and the absence of work discipline; the establishment of orderly work relations; and the broad front of activities in this field of many people, institutions, and organizations.

Henryk Jablonski then conferred the nomination of Work Protection Council chairman on Kazimierz Sikorski, chairman of the self-governing, independent trade union of the workers at the M. Nowotko Steel Mill in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski, as well as nominations of the members of the council's Presidium.

Henryk Kowalski, chief work inspector, assessed the situation in the field of work protection and stressed that in 1983 there was an increase in the number of accidents at work. Some 236,000 accidents were recorded, 1,280 of which were fatal; 6,000 caused their victims to become invalids and 76,000 caused serious injuries. Over 80 percent of all the accidents were caused by badly organized work or lack of discipline.

An important problem, K. Kowalski stressed, is constituted by the reasonably frequent cases of people failing to observe the principles of order in work plants -- for example, regarding the issue of the protection of womens' and young people's work, the time they work, and the payment of benefits. Checks by the inspectors of the State Work Inspectorate last year revealed that employers had reduced to Z94 million the benefits they were liable to pay employees who were recovering from accidents.

During the discussions, it was emphasized that we have some very good regulations governing the field of work protection. However, their dissemination and observance leave much to be desired. The council's important tasks during its current term of office will include assisting the social work inspectorates which are being set up now.

PZPR UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE SUPPORTS RECTOR VETO

AU060820 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 30 May on page 3 carries an 800-word "resolution" by the Warsaw University PZPR Committee justifying the minister of science, higher education, and technology's veto of the election of Professor Klemens Szaniawski to the post of rector of the university. In a short introduction to the resolution, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban is quoted as having said at a press conference that "the veto was motivated by the fact that Szaniawski cannot guarantee that the institution will be led in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law on higher education. This law speaks about the socialist nature of schools, which implement the state's scientific and educational policy."

The paper then publishes the resolution, which begins by stating: "A few days ago the state authorities made a decision of vital significance for the present and future of the university." Explaining the university party committee's decision, the resolution says: "The atmosphere accompanying the elections to the supreme university bodies and the course and results of these elections show that there is no possibility at present of running the university in a self-managing [samorzadne] way, that is, in accordance with the law. The authorities' final decisions aimed at guaranteeing conditions essential for the functioning of the university and for guaranteeing its efficient running should come as no surprise to anyone." The university committee considers the decisions as "justified and essential in view of the existing situation."

The resolution continues by saying: "The university committee has for a long time been warning the entire student community on behalf of the university party organization about the dangers threatening the university as a result of actions by individuals and groups void of feelings of realism and responsibility. These actions paralyzed the functioning of the academic bodies and made their activities take the form of political contests." According to the resolution, the election took place "in an atmosphere of political assessments of candidates, with preference being given to attitudes which oppose the state authorities," despite the party committee's appeal to students to "take into consideration the program of candidates, their personal values, their feeling of citizen-like responsibility, and their ability to efficiently run the university" when voting for rector. The appeal was "in vain," and "today we are dealing with a deep and protracted university crisis," the resolution says. But despite the situation, the university must continue to function, according to the resolution, because of the coming examinations and because new students will soon arrive. The resolution says that "the university needs conscientious work and responsible attitudes by the university community." "We have been, are, and will remain open to every constructive initiative and proposal to jointly settle the fortunes of the Warsaw University," the resolution concludes.

The resolution is followed by an 800-word commentary signed "'(P.R.)'" which regards the Warsaw University situation as an isolated case out of all the educational institutions in Poland. "The course of the elections in our country's educational institutions so far illustrates a responsible and citizen-like attitude by the overwhelming majority of our academic community," the commentary says. "Unfortunately," it continues, "one should note cases where these elections are used for hostile political activity directed against the state and contrary to the interests of higher educational institutions and their self-managing development. This is what happened at Warsaw University."

The commentary describes the university party committee's stance as "concrete, clear, and unequivocal. However," it concludes, "the events which have disturbed the elections in some educational institutions cannot be extended to the entire system of higher education," because "our scholars and teachers enjoy general recognition among society and possess high prestige stemming from their contribution to the country's development. They are interested in constructive work by their institutions. We believe that such attitudes will emerge victorious in Warsaw University."

MILEWSKI ANSWERS YOUTHS' QUESTIONS IN BIALYSTOK

LD080750 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Television Service in Polish at 1606 GMT on 7 June broadcasts a film of yesterday's meeting between Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and older pupils from schools in Bialystok. Initially, Milewski asks whether any of the young people present still have doubts about voting, and after a show of hands, concludes that only a minority are uncertain. Next he replies to questions that are read out. The first concerns the significance of the 16th plenum, which Milewski answers at great length, stressing its importance for the young and for the new democratic process in Poland leading up to the elections. The next question is: When will the trial of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] members commence? This, says Milewski, is surely a mistake, since one KPN member, Stanski, will soon complete his sentence, so presumably the author of the question meant the trial of Social Self-Defense Committee and the Solidarity leaders. He goes on to say that the authorities do not have an interest in seeing people rot in jail. Therefore, a condition was put to the worst offenders: If you want to leave prison, then go to your sponsors in the West. However, this offer was turned down. The point is, these people are not needed there in the West, but here, in order to stir things up. He concludes by saying that, if necessary, justice will be done.

The next question concerns expenditures on arms. Milewski does not reply directly, but simply mentions that Poland's allies, in view of the country's problems, let it off rather lightly here. To a question concerning the activities of the former leadership, the secretary replies briefly that Gierek is a pensioner living in Katowice, while Jaroszewicz lives in Warsaw, where state tribunal proceedings are being instituted against him. The final question concerns the possible stationing of missiles on Polish territory. Such a decision, Milewski says, has been taken only by Czechoslovakia and the GDR. Winding up, he returns to the election theme, and states that all the signs point to a defeat for those who are calling for a boycott, just as they were defeated on 1 May. The pupils disperse, and Milewski is interviewed on his impressions from the meeting. He says he was very heartened by the fact that out of the 200 or so persons present, only 2 put up their hands when asked whether they still had doubts about whether to vote.

RURAL COOPERATIVES CONGRESS MEETS IN WARSAW

Jablonski Receives Delegation

LD061643 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1430 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] At Belweder Palace Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, has received a group of delegates to Peasant Self-Aid [Samopomoc Chlopska] Agricultural Cooperatives Union Congress which begins tomorrow in Warsaw. Participants in the meeting outlined the organization's achievements over the past 40 years.

Messner Addresses Congress

LD072212 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Third Congress of Samopomoc Chlopska Agricultural Cooperatives started its deliberations today. There are 850 delegates in the congress hall, representing 4 million members of this largest rural cooperative organization. Members of the PZPR leadership, the ZSL, the Sejm, the government and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council, as well as occupational and social organizations, cooperative and youth organizations have arrived to attend the opening of the congress. Delegations from foreign cooperative organisations are guests of the congress.

The congress will assess achievements of parish cooperatives and their links in the difficult period of the past 4 years. It will adopt an action program until 1988 and will adopt the Central Union [Centralny Zwiazek] statute adapted to the new cooperative law. During the deliberations Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member, rose to speak. Here is an excerpt from his exposition:

[Begin Messner recording] The position of cooperatives in our economy, and in trade and services in particular, creates a situation in which the social assessment of credibility of the market policy of the state is determined to a large extent by the effectiveness of its functioning. Taking this into account, in April of this year the Politburo considered fundamental problems facing cooperative organizations. The Government Presidium, on the other hand, a week ago assessed the cooperation of cooperatives with the state administration organs.

It emerges from the assumptions adopted that the economic reform has created broad possibilities for development of activities of cooperatives. The Law of Cooperatives lifted administrative restrictions, which restricted initiative to too large an extent and also freedom of cooperative activists. We believe it purposeful that the ministries in question and local state administration organs should hold cyclical meetings with leaderships of cooperatives and their associations, for it is necessary to set up principles of close cooperation in the realization of sociopolitical tasks and to eliminate difficulties in this sphere, particularly those concerning supplies in means of production.

The Samopomoc Chlopska agricultural cooperatives has achievements of many years standing and respect in the milieu in which it is active. They are and will remain indispensible for the Polish countryside. Acting in the service of the countryside and agriculture your cooperatives have undertaken economic tasks and also socio-upbringing tasks to satisfy material and cultural needs of almost half of the population of Poland. It organizes goods' exchange between the countryside and the town, between industry and agriculture. This is the expression of the practical implementation of the alliance between workers and farmers. [end recording]

YOUNG INTELLIGENTSIA SESSION CRITICIZES STATE

AU061328 [Editorial Report] Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish on 31 May on pages 1 and 5 carries a 1,300-word report signed "K.Z., W.B., Mar" on the first day (30 May) of a 2-day meeting of urban youth convened in Warsaw to discuss the role and tasks facing the young intelligentsia in overcoming the socioeconomic crisis.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH on 1-3 June on pages 1 and 2 carries a 600-word report signed "Mar" on the conclusion of the meeting and the activities of the discussion groups on the final day (31 May), citing two statements made by Union of Polish Socialist Youth aktivists, as well as the statement made by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, in reply to the youth.

The first report dwells on the criticism voiced during the meeting about such matters as housing problems, addressed to Construction Minister Stanislaw Kukuryka who is reported to have attended part of the meeting, and others addressed to the minister of health and welfare, who is not named or reported as being present. "The state of the supply of contraceptives is scandalous, it was said, and family planning is today a utopia."

In reply to criticism about the bad employment situation for educated youngsters Minister Jozef Bury, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs, was reported to have said that "unemployment does not exist in Poland because we have only 250,000-300,000 vacancies on record, and, what is more, we are constantly waiting for more people in one production sector while in others we have an 'excess.'"

One of the participants is reported to explain why the socialist education system is not working and 20- as well as 30-year-olds are in a quandary: "Today, our 30-year-olds are people who were brought up during the seventies on promises, ones that they lost faith in, and are, in the majority, programmed to say 'no,' while the others, the 20-year-olds, who are precisely now beginning their 'intelligentsia style of life,' have been fascinated for the past 3 years by the promises made by our political opponents. They believed in the bright prospects that were promised and now they are disappointed and feel deceived."

The second report, which is entitled "So That Mediocrity Does Not Become a Pole's Religion..." reports that "on 31 May the young aktivists of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, the Polish Students' Association, the Rural Youth Union, and the Polish Scout Union, as well as party members, took part in problem group discussions." It then continues by citing two aktivists from the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, who are reported to say that "youth organizations in Poland very much count on the help of the party," and that, "a leftist offensive from young people is very necessary, because we only sound strong when we are talking among ourselves, but it is necessary to be a Communist even...at auntie's birthday party."

Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member, who was reported to have attended and listened to the deliberations, summed them up by saying in reply, "What kind of crisis are we talking about? I agree, there is a lot of pathology in Poland, it can be seen in the workers' attitudes as well as in those of the young people, who constitute half of the workers.

"These are the truths you have to come to terms with at the places where each of you study and work and the task facing the youth, not only the intelligentsia, is -- to do everything so that mediocrity does not become a Pole's religion. Promote 'your' people, the members of youth organizations, and those who are not submissive, but want to give something of themselves. I promise that the party will support you."

The meeting was reported to have closed with "a peace appeal against the imperialist arms race," and for mass participation in the 17 June elections.

CEAUSESCU RETURNS FROM POLISH FRIENDSHIP VISIT

AU081321 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The party-state delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which paid an official friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and of the state leadership of the Polish People's Republic, returned to Bucharest this afternoon.

The delegation also comprised Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central committee and minister of foreign affairs; Gheorghe Petrescu, member of the RCP Central committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee and adviser to the party secretary general and president of the Republic; and Ion Cosma, member of the RCP Central Committee and Romania's ambassador to Warsaw.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met at Otopeni Airport by members and candidate members of the Political Executive committee of the party Central Committee, members of the Central Committee, the State Council, and the government, and leaders of central institutions and mass and civic organizations. Also present was (Jerzy Minsulinski), Polish charge d'affaires a.i. to Bucharest, and members of the embassy staff.

Numerous Bucharest inhabitants present at the airport extended a warm and loving welcome to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Those present voiced the feelings of deep gratitude that all our people harbor for the party secretary general for his untiring endeavors to serve the progress and prosperity of our socialist nation and to assert and enhance Romania's prestige in the world. They also expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit that our party-state leader paid to friendly Poland, with the new Romanian-Polish summit dialogue, and with the agreements reached, which are all designed to develop the cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. Romanian and Polish pioneers gave flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

NICU CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PRC YOUTH DELEGATION

AU061723 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1508 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/6/1984 -- On Wednesday, June 6, the delegation of the All-China Students' Federation (ACSF) led by Liu Neng Yuan, chairman of the Federation, now on a visit to Romania, were received by Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister for youth affairs.

During the talks, information and experience were exchanged on the activities of the UCY, UCSAR [Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania] and the ACSF, and the joint wish was expressed to further intensify relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian youth and the Chinese youth, as a contribution to expanding the friendly links between the two countries and peoples.

SDUF MESSAGE TO PORTUGUESE MOVEMENT CONGRESS

AU061310 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Jun 84 p 5

[Text] To the Fifth Congress of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, Lisbon:

On the occasion of the Fifth Congress of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, we take particular pleasure in expressing, on behalf of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], warm and friendly greetings as well as best wishes for the success of your congress.

Close relations of friendship and cooperation at many levels exist and are further developing between our countries and peoples, based on common origins, affinity of language and culture, and feelings of mutual esteem and respect between the Romanian and the Portuguese peoples. These relations have followed a positive course, especially after visits and talks at a high level. In this spirit, the ties with the political democratic forces of your country, including the Portuguese Democratic Movement, are strengthening, ties that serve the interest of both our countries and peoples, the cause of peace, detente, security, and cooperation in European and throughout the world.

In the current conditions of unprecedented deterioration of the international situation, it is more than ever essential for all peoples, all political parties, mass movements and actions, and all democratic and progressive forces, to join forces in order to stop the dangerous course leading toward a nuclear catastrophe which would endanger the peoples' existence and life itself on our planet, to halt the arms race and proceed to concrete measures of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to resume the policy of peace, detente, cooperation and respect for the independence of all nations and peoples.

We act firmly in this spirit so as to prevail upon the United States to stop the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles on the territory of some West European countries, and upon the Soviet Union to halt the implementation of the announced countermeasures, and on that basis, to resume the Soviet-American negotiations designed to conclude an appropriate accord that can permit Europe to be turned into a continent free of nuclear arms.

At the same time, we firmly act at the Stockholm conference for agreement on and the adoption of specific measures for increasing confidence and security in Europe, measures that should subsequently open up the path for negotiations and for practical measures of disarmament and for establishing denuclearized zones in various parts of the continent.

The people and the democratic and peace movements whom the Romanian people support with all their forces, must make their voices heard more strongly, must demand that reason, responsibility, the interests of peace and of defending the supreme human rights -- the right to life, to peace, and to freedom -- be made to prevail. We are convinced that in this noble struggle for peace and life, and for existence itself, we will jointly act to achieve a united Europe, a Europe of peace and cooperation.

The SDUF National Council

KIM IL-SONG TO ARRIVE AT PRESIDENCY INVITATION

LD081502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the DPRK party and state delegation led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president, is to arrive in Yugoslavia tomorrow on an official and friendly visit. During the 3-day visit to Yugoslavia, President Kim Il-song will discuss topical international issues, the activities of the nonaligned countries, and the further promotion of bilateral cooperation with top Yugoslav party and state leaders. The DPRK delegation will leave Yugoslavia on 11 June.

Statement on Visit

LD081432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the forthcoming visit by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president, Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stated in Belgrade today.

He said that President Kim Il-song's visit and the highest level talks with him are expected to give a new impetus to the development of relations between the two countries.

The visit, which is President Kim Il-song's second official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, symbolizes the continuing development of friendly relations between the two socialist and nonaligned countries, whose foundations were laid by Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song, Jeglic stressed. The visit is taking place, he said, in complex international economic and political conditions which are most directly reflected in international relations and the position of nonaligned and developing countries.

The talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Kim Il-song, DPRK president, the spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said, will cover the most important questions of bilateral cooperation, topical international, political and economic problems, and the nonaligned countries' activities.

The Korean Workers Party general secretary will also have talks with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on cooperation between the LCY and the Korean Workers Party and on the situation in the international workers movement.

The official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said that Yugoslavia holds in high esteem the importance and role of DPRK, and its initiatives for the peaceful and independent unification of the country, which contribute to the relaxation of tension in that part of the world, the efforts the DPRK is making to preserve its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the successes it is achieving in building socialism.

BULGARIANS ATTEMPTING TO ASSIMILATE MACEDONIANS

LD102303 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1751 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Struga, June 10 (TANJUG) -- A top party official in the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia today sharply criticized Bulgaria for not recognizing the existence of the Macedonian minority living in Bulgaria.

Jakov Lazaroski, secretary of the League of Communists of Macedonia Presidency, was speaking at an event marking the 40th anniversary of the forming of the first Macedonian proletarian people's liberation brigade which fought the facist occupiers in the Second World War.

We are confronted with a resurgent force which, in its dangerous policy and chauvinist pretensions on Macedonia, goes so far as to deny the national identity of the Macedonian people, Lazaroski said. Lazaroski underscored that Yugoslavia will continue [word indistinct] constructive efforts for surmounting the problems caused by the denial of the Macedonian minority's national rights and that it will contribute to the development of good-neighbourly relations.

Tihomir Sarevski, the wartime commander of the proletarian brigade, warned that "our Bulgarian and other neighbours are most [word indistinct] assimilating Macedonians living on their territories and are manifesting territorial claims on Macedonia and Yugoslavia." No one, either alone or with the help of others, will be able to alter the reality of Macedonia's existence within the Yugoslav community, Sarevski said.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE

AU081152 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 84 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) -- At the SAWPY Federal Conference today, talks were held with a PLO delegation led by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. Marjan Rozic, president of the Federal Conference; Aleksandar Grlickov; and Colonel General Milan Daljevic, members of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium; Goran Radman, president of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation; and others participated in the talks.

The PLO delegation consisted of Abdu al-'Abbas, deputy secretary general and member of the PLO Central Committee; 'Imad Shakur, adviser for information; and Fakhr Busaysu, head of the PLO political mission in Belgrade.

Views were exchanged on the international situation, particularly on the Middle East situation, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and on the situation in the Mediterranean. Yasir 'Arafat briefed those present on the course of the PLO internal dialogue and the process of consolidating the PLO unity.

The talk then dealt with the cooperation of the progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean in the light of the preparations for their conference in Belgrade in July. It is expected that the PLO will actively participate in this meeting and that precisely the Middle East situation and support for the PLO will be among the main topics of this meeting.

When discussing the SAWPY-PLO bilateral relations, it was assessed that these relations were developing very successfully. This statement also equally refers to the intensity and openness of the political dialogue between the two organizations and to the substance and quality of the Socialist Alliance's involvement in extending moral and material support to the Palestinian people and fighters.

Marjan Rozic expressed full SAWPY solidarity with the PLO's just struggle and stressed that the Socialist Alliance will also in the future comprehensively involve itself to the maximum possibility so as to make as great contribution as possible to this struggle.

FORGED DOLLARS, GERMAN MARKS IN CIRCULATION

AU071125 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Crotian 5 Jun 84 p 10

[Text] [TANJUG] Yesterday TANJUG received an announcement from the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, which we reprint in full:

In the course of last month and at the beginning of this month, workers of the internal affairs organs discovered in several places in our country several illegal groups which in an organized way kept bringing into our country from abroad counterfeit U.S. dollars and West German marks, and sold them to our citizens. In addition, workers in banks and exchange bureaus are discovering large numbers of individual cases of counterfeit banknotes that citizens bring in to be paid into their savings accounts or to be sold. Forged $100 bills and 100 German mark notes appear most frequently in circulation. There forgeries, although good, can easily be detected in banks and exchange bureaus all over the country. In connection with this occurrence, the internal affairs organs point out the necessity of respecting the legal provisions concerning the circulation of foreign money, so that citizens do not expose themselves to material loss and criminal prosecution for possessing and passing counterfeit money, or for illicit trade with foreign means of payment.

RIBICIC SPEAKS ABOUT RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD092105 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 9 Jun 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Rijeka, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's borders with all its seven neighbors are guaranteed under international law, and their inalterability in the spirit of Helsinki has also been guaranteed by declarations of its neighbors. The leadership of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, which alone did not sign the Helsinki, is creating unrest on Yugoslavia's south-western border by its demands for changing the constitutional status of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and by irredentist activities.

This was stated here on Saturday, by member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Mitja Ribicic, who spoke at a ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Italian Union for Istria and Rijeka. Ribicic added that unrest on Yugoslavia's eastern border, too, was intensified from time to time by Bulgaria's non-recognition of the Macedonian nation and national minorities.

But, today, the position of independent Socialist Yugoslavia in Europe is firm, and the tendency to break its unity cannot seriously gain ground in Europe or elsewhere, emphasized Ribicic.

He said that the Union for Istria and Rijeka was founded on the all-people unity of the Croatian, Slovene and Italian peoples in Istria, the Slovene littoral and Fruili-Venezia Julia region. This union was disrupted by some later events, such as the Cominform resolution, the so-called question of Trieste and the Adriatic, but all the problems were favourably settled by the Osimo agreements reached between Yugoslavia and Italy. The agreements contributed to the stability and security of peace in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, Tivinic said.

In a reference to the path jointly covered by Yugoslavia and Italy, Ribicic noted the high contribution of the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Slovene national community in Italy to common living, to economic and cultural cooperation, and to the atmosphere on the border.

This border is an example of friendship, cooperation, peace and security in the current period of restlessness and bloc rivalry, he said. Ribicic called for the urgent enactment of a law on global protection of the Slovene national minority in Italy, as well as for the implementation of Article 7 of the Austrian state treaty concerning the rights of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria.

The ceremony was also addressed by Silvano Au, the president of the Italian Union for Istria and Rijeka. He pointed out that the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia and the Slovene in Italy had always contributed much to dialogue, while resisting those forces which had been and still were opposed to good-neighborly relations. From today's ceremony, a telegramme was sent to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party expressing best wishes for the recovery of Enrico Berlinguer.

MEETING ON LAND FORCES DOCTRINE, DEVELOPMENT

LD081654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (TANJUG) -- A consultative meeting devoted to the further development of the land forces doctrine of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] was held in the YPA Center at Topcider in Belgrade today. The meeting was attended by high-ranking Army officers headed by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. Changes in the development of Armed Forces and military doctrines in the world and qualitative and quantitative changes that have occurred in the development of our Armed Forces and defense forces as a whole were analyzed at the meeting chaired by Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the YPA.

The conclusions of the discussion on the improvement of doctrines on the use of different parts of the Armed Forces specify that the system of standpoints and views on the development, training, and deployment of different parts of Armed Forces within the framework of the unique doctrine of all-people's defense should reflect all those changes which occurred and also the potentials of our society in defending itself. A number of those present took part in the discussion. Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, spoke about some issues concerning further development of this aspect of our Armed Forces.

TOPICS, EXPECTATIONS OF 12 JUNE LCY CC PLENUM

LD101738 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- The situation in party ranks and shortcomings in carrying out the principles of party policy will be among the main topics of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee plenum scheduled for next Tuesday in Belgrade. Almost half the plenary sessions held by the Central Committee in its present composition were devoted to Yugoslavia's economic difficulties. Analyses of conclusions adopted at these sessions frequently point to difference in interpretation and the level of readiness to materialize the commonly-adopted conclusions.

Unfavourable assessments in respect to the realization of correct strategic commitments are being voiced increasingly frequently, both in the party itself and in the society as a whole, as well as demands that the causes of this situation be defined. Political circles here expect that the participants in Tuesday's plenum will not stop at nothing [words indistinct] situation but that they will adopt critical conclusions which should mobilize the party membership and all progressive forces in the country in actions for surmounting the present difficulties.